

THE
COLDSTREAM
GUARDS
1946–1970

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BY
RICHARD CRICHTON

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Her Majesty the Queen
Colonel-in-Chief, Coldstream Guards,
with the humble duty of the author, 1972*

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FOREWORD

By MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. A. G. BURNS, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.,
O.B.E., M.C.

ANOTHER chapter in the Regiment's history has been written, and it shows that those who served in the Regiment in the many diverse roles that it had to play over these years, fully upheld its great and honourable reputation, which had been built up over the centuries by their forbears.

The Regiment could not have been more fortunate in its author, because during most of this period he was serving actively with the Regiment and knew it intimately.

I am very grateful to Richard Crichton, and indeed his wife, Yvonne, who helped him in the production of this book, which will mean so much, not only to the Regiment, but also to all who were serving at the time. It will, surely, bring back to them many memories.

On behalf of all Coldstreamers and myself I convey to the author and his wife our sincerest thanks and appreciation.

W. A. G. BURNS

26th Colonel, Coldstream Guards

1972

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PREFACE

THIS book continues the story of the Coldstream Guards from where the last History—*The Coldstream Guards 1920–1946*, written by Michael Howard and John Sparrow—ended. The First and Second Battalions had returned home towards the end of 1946 and in the autumn of the previous year the Third Battalion had sailed for Palestine. So despite the title, *The Coldstream Guards 1946–1970*, it is necessary to start the story a little earlier so as to record the whole of the Third Battalion's time in Palestine. Similarly, at the end of 1970 the First Battalion was in Northern Ireland and remained there until April 1971: it seemed to me sensible to stretch the time limit once again and to include the whole of that particular tour of duty in the Province.

This is the first History of the Regiment to be written which does not include a major war. I have tried—and I hope that I have succeeded—in keeping events in their true perspective and have not written up a skirmish in Palestine, Malaya or Aden as if it were a major battle in a world war. Inevitably, with Battalions in peace time, there are long periods when nothing much of historical interest took place: this particularly applies to Germany where life was—and still is in general—a round of exercises, and exercises are not history.

The layout of the book has been largely dictated by the three campaigns just mentioned, two of which, Palestine and Aden, involved more than one Battalion, and each of these campaigns has been given a chapter to itself: for the period in between, and after Aden up to the present, the history of each Battalion is recorded separately which does, I think, make easier reading than any attempt to give a history of the Regiment, as a whole, chronologically: I have also added a chapter on the numerous changes that have occurred over the last twenty-five years, both in the Army and in the Regiment, as much for the interest of those who served in 1946 as for those who serve today and who will serve in years to come. As far as possible I have avoided abbreviations which to the layman are generally a source of irritation: where they have been included the full name is given first, followed by the abbreviation in brackets. Sketch maps have been included, where necessary, and the emphasis is on 'sketch': only such detail is included as is necessary to make the text more easy to read and I am most grateful to Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Paget for allowing me to

copy a map of Aden from his book *Last Post*. There are also a number of photographs which are designed to show some of the uniforms worn and vehicles and weapons used and a little of the countries in which Battalions served.

The material for this book came, largely, from Regimental records, where they exist. The War Diary was kept going until the end of June 1946. Thereafter, for three and a half years, a Quarterly Historical Report was sent in by the Battalions, though, unfortunately, I have not been able to trace that of the First Battalion. On 1 January 1950, the present-day system of a Digest of Service was instituted: each Battalion keeps a book in which events of note are recorded and a typescript copy is sent to Regimental Headquarters each month. It is unfortunate that the Second Battalion did not start this system until they arrived home from Malaya and in consequence there is no official report, that I can find, of their last eight months (January to August 1950) in that country. In addition the amount of material that goes into the Digest of Service, depends, obviously, on whoever is given the task to write it and usually it is the Adjutant: some Adjutants enjoyed compiling the historical record, others obviously did not, and as a result some periods are covered very sparsely. Maybe, some Adjutants were not given proper encouragement and for myself, I must admit that, when commanding a Battalion, I cannot remember giving a thought to the Digest of Service: in the past few months I have learnt to regret that attitude!

There have, of course, been other sources, the *Household Brigade* or *Division Magazine* with its articles and Battalion notes, and I am most grateful to the Chairman for his permission for me to quote from it. The *Coldstream Gazette* has been a great help and so have the various newspapers which Battalions have produced: copies of most of these are kept in the library of the Imperial War Museum whose officials have been most kind and helpful to me. But lastly, and by no means least, is the help given me by people of all ranks who took part in the events recorded in this book and who wrote to me or came to talk to me and told me all that they knew. I am most grateful to them and they provide the human background and, I hope, a little humour.

There are many uninitiated people who imagine that Guardsmen serve only in England and probably mostly in London. In fact, this is by no means the case and, since the end of the Second World War, Battalions, or detachments of Battalions, of the Coldstream Guards have served overseas in Western Germany, including Berlin, Trieste

(at a time when it did not, officially, form part of Italy), Palestine, Transjordan, Tripolitania, Singapore, Malaya, Egypt, Cyprus, Kenya, Bahrain, Kuwait, Muscat and Oman, Trucial States, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, British Guiana, Aden, Mauritius, Canada, France, British Honduras, Norway, Denmark, U.S.A. and finally one section in Turkey. The order may seem to be somewhat haphazard but it is in fact the order in which each country was first visited and the names are the ones in use at the time: similarly throughout this book the ranks, names and decorations of people mentioned are as they were at the time of the incident that is being recorded. The list does not include Northern Ireland, as being part of the United Kingdom it can hardly be called 'overseas': both the existing two Battalions have in fact served there during the recent troubled times in the Province.

This is, in essence, a history of the Regiment and cannot include the stories of the large numbers of Officers and Other Ranks who, when detached from the Regiment, have served in many countries, often under active service conditions. This especially applies to Coldstreamers of all ranks who have volunteered to serve in the Guards Parachute Company and 'G' Squadron 22nd Special Air Service Regiment, the former being the only unit of Household Troops to land at Port Said during the Suez Crisis of 1956. These countries include, in addition to those mentioned above as having been visited by the Regiment:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, Greece, Malta, Sweden, Botswana, Camerouns, Congo, Gold Coast, Libya, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, Afghanistan, Borneo, Burma, Hong Kong, India, Indo-China (including Viet Nam and Laos), Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Pakistan, Australia, New Zealand, Trinidad, Jamaica.

Captain Nigel Nicholson, M.B.E., formerly Grenadier Guards, in an article in the *Household Brigade Magazine* in 1946 entitled 'On Writing Regimental History' said:

'The space which might be politely devoted to a catalogue of the arrival and departure of junior Officers could be better used in describing what the men ate and wore and what weapons they carried in their hands. These things will have been forgotten in twenty years and one should surely write as much for the intelligent young soldier of 1966 as for his father who has little to learn from an account of what he himself endured.'

The same of course applies to a History written in 1971: it will include many details obvious to the soldier of 1946 and, I hope, just

as many obvious to the soldier of 1971: I hope that each will learn a little from the other's way of life, and that the soldier of 1990 will learn a little from both.

Lastly, when the Regimental-Lieutenant-Colonel asked me to write this History, I pointed out that I had no experience as a writer and that my only previous publications were *Standing Orders* of various kinds—not exactly best-sellers! As the months passed, I became more and more conscious of the need for someone to check the English and the punctuation, and I am most grateful to my neighbour Mrs W. I. Curnow for all the trouble that she has taken to check the text and for the tact with which she has suggested many much required corrections.

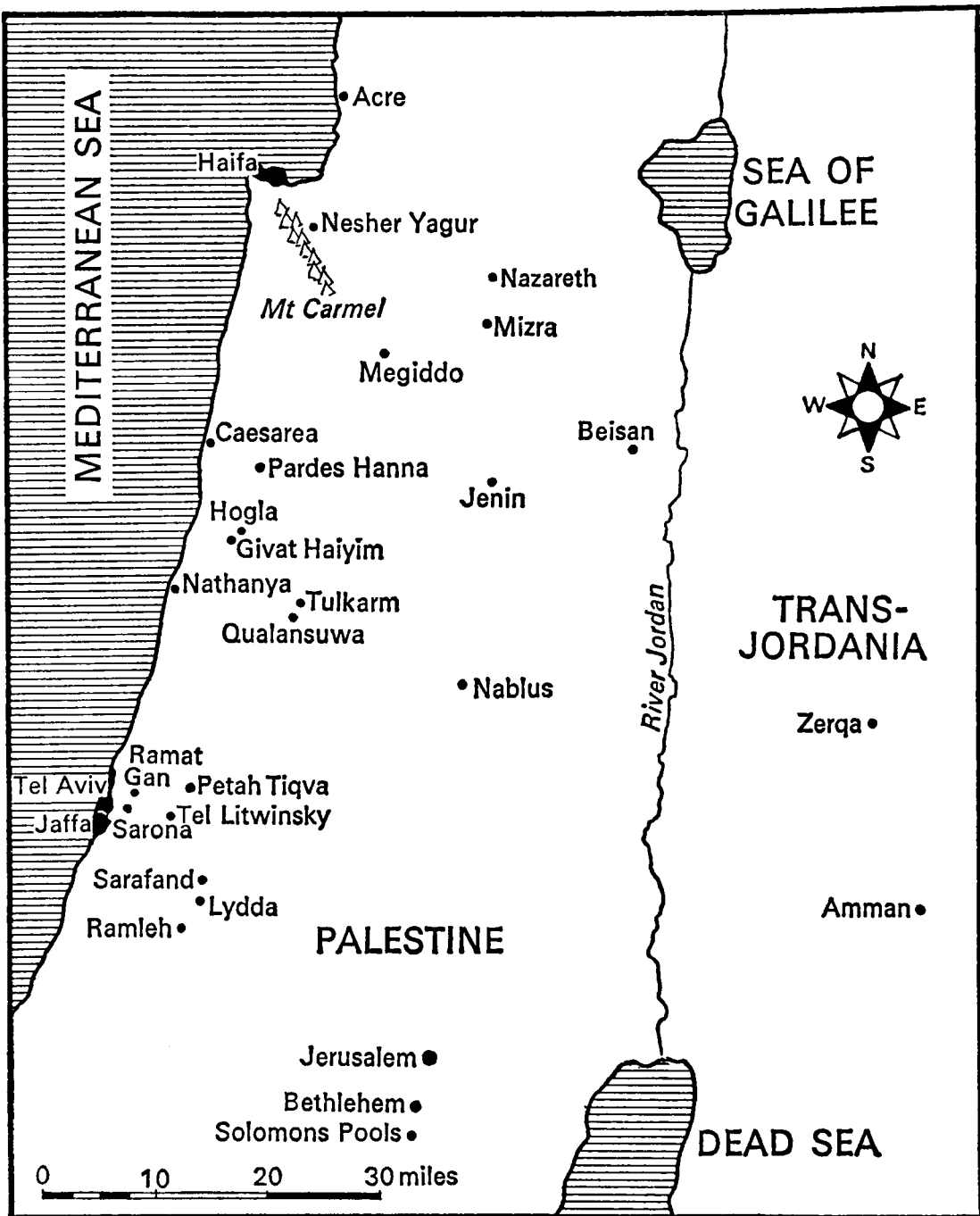
I

PALESTINE

PART I: THE THIRD BATTALION

THE Third Battalion arrived back in the United Kingdom a few weeks before the end of the Second World War, having served in the Middle East, North Africa and Italy since November 1937. They were not, however, to be left in peace for long, and a few months later, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. J. C. Coates, D.S.O., they sailed again for the Middle East, leaving Liverpool on 7 October 1945 on board S.S. *Volendam*, a ship which they shared with Headquarters First Guards Brigade and First Battalion Welsh Guards. Ten days later they arrived at Haifa in Palestine.

Theoretically the Battalion was no newcomer to Palestine and its problems, as it had served there both in 1936 and in 1938 when Arab rebels were doing all they could to resist the flow of Jewish immigrants coming from the Nazi and Fascist dominated parts of Europe. In actual fact there were few in the Battalion other than the Commanding Officer—who had served before the war for a time in the Transjordanian Frontier Force—who had ever been near the country. This book is no place in which to discuss the pros and cons of the Palestine problem, except in so far as it affected the Battalion on its arrival in the country in the late autumn of 1945. Just before the war an agreement was signed whereby the immigration of Jews to Palestine would be restricted to 75,000 over the following five years. By the end of the war that quota had just about been filled, and the British Government decided to restrict immigration rather than to break faith with the Arabs. This resulted in widespread attempts, often successful, at illegal immigration, which the Royal Navy and the Army had to do their best to resist. By this time the Jews had formed an underground National Army, the Hagana, which though well armed, was moderate in its action and behaviour. The terrorism and thuggery came from the right wing of that force, the Irgun Zvai Leumi (I.Z.L.) and its more extreme element, the Stern Gang. Eventually a United Nations Special Committee was appointed to look into the Palestine question, and on 1 September 1947 its report



Palestine

was issued, which recommended after the withdrawal of British forces in May 1948 the partition of Palestine into two separate states, one Jewish and one Arab: the Jews were delighted but the Arabs were astounded that such large areas containing purely Arab population should, by this plan, be included in the Jewish State: thereafter the British forces' role tended more and more towards keeping the rival factions apart—a thankless task whatever the nationalities are and which has been imposed on the British soldier in many parts of the world in the past and is still being imposed on him today.

The Battalion landed at Haifa on 17 October and the next day moved to Camp 87 at Pardes Hanna, which is about twenty-five miles south of Haifa and a few miles inland from Caesarea. Soon after arrival a Battalion newspaper named *Sharper Yet* was published and thereafter came out weekly, giving world and local news and comment, and Battalion news, sport, entertainment and gossip. Of first impressions, the paper said:

‘The first day in Haifa gave an idea of the bewildering contrasts of the country. Side by side with vast modern buildings are Arab dwellings which look as if they have just been blitzed with bombs and landmines: in the streets are the newest American cars and beside them, donkeys. Haifa is typical of the towns of the East, in which ancient and modern civilisations come together.’

Of the political situation and the Battalion’s role, the paper’s comment was:

‘Both Jewish settlements and Arab villages near this camp gave a friendly welcome to those wishing to look around. The Jews claim to Palestine is based on their traditional association with the Holy Land, the need for bringing their suffering and persecuted peoples into a place of refuge and their ability to turn the country into a land flowing with milk and honey. The Arabs on the other hand have lived here for many centuries and for that reason the country belongs to them. Our primary duty is to keep order—for that end our attitude must be impartial.’

They soon started taking their share of internal security duties. There were road-blocks, which involved the searching of men and vehicles for arms, ammunition and explosives and the checking of documents: the block usually consisted of a coil or two of dannaert barbed-wire which was strung across the road: it was surprising how many Jews had faulty or no brakes to their bicycles so that if the block was on a slope a large proportion of the passing bicyclists ended up ignominiously in the wire. There were patrols to be found to check roads and railways for mines and generally to show the flag and maintain law and order. Some, especially the mine-searching one, were made on foot: some were mounted in carriers: these were light-armoured tracked vehicles originally known as Bren-gun carriers but later used to carry Vickers machine guns and three-inch mortars and to tow anti-tank guns: in fact they became general-purpose vehicles though their light armour would only keep out small arms fire but not anything much heavier. There is even a record of one mounted patrol—that is properly mounted on horses! Colonel Coates had trained a number of Officers and Other Ranks to ride and

the patrol nearly ended in disaster when, following a railway line, the horses were startled by the hoot of an approaching train and scattered in all directions, with Officers and Guardsmen hanging on for dear life. Lastly there were cordons and searches of villages and settlements to find arms and wanted terrorists.

It is easy to write 'cordon and search' but they were in fact complicated operations involving troops and Palestine Police, the latter consisting of British, Jewish and Arab personnel, for a variety of duties. Firstly there were the cordon troops who surrounded the area to be searched to prevent anyone inside from getting out. Then there were parties of outer cordon troops placed at strategic points some distance from the area to prevent people from neighbouring villages or settlements from interfering with the operation. There were cage troops, who erected and guarded the barbed-wire cages to which the inhabitants were brought for questioning, and escort troops to take away 'wanted' persons found as the result of the questioning. On roads leading to the search area, road-blocks were sometimes required to divert traffic. There were search parties consisting of a mixture of troops and police to move the inhabitants to the cages and to look for arms, and there were screening teams, usually Palestinian policemen, to do the questioning in the cages. Finally there had to be reserves for all the different parties to deal with the unexpected. The Jewish villages and settlements varied in type and *Sharper Yet* described the various types as follows:

'The social organisation of these agricultural communities varies considerably, but there are broadly three main types; the ordinary villages; the "Moshav" in which land is individually owned and its produce collectively marketed; and thirdly the "Kibbutz", a wholly communal settlement.

'What is a Kibbutz and how exactly does it operate? The members are literally "men without money". Except for those rare occasions when they go to town, they never hear the jingle of coins in their pockets. Each man works according to his ability and receives according to his needs. No wages are paid. Every one is on an equal footing, whether he is a picker of fruit whose labour yields 20 piastres a day, or an engineer whose labour yields a pound a day. All share the same food in the communal dining hall; clothes are received from the communal wardrobe; small necessities such as toothpaste, shaving soap, razor blades, and writing paper are distributed at the communal store. There is a library, a music room and a committee which cares for entertainment and cultural facilities. Medical care is provided. The members have annual holidays, their allowances depending upon the state of the common purse. There are good years and bad years; ups and downs. But all share alike; there is sugar for all or sugar for none.

‘Women are on an equal basis with men in responsibility and work. Their children are taken away from them at the earliest possible opportunity and are put into “Children’s houses” where they are under the care of expert nurses and teachers. In the evenings, when the parents return from work and on the Sabbath the families can be together.

‘In government, the Kibbutz is a miniature democracy directed by an elected committee. Weekly meetings are held in which all questions economic, cultural and social are discussed and decided by popular vote.’

On 25 November the Battalion took part in the cordon and search of Hogla, a settlement close to Givat Haiyim, which lies about five miles south of Pardes Hanna and about the same distance inland from the coast. The object, as usual, was to find wanted terrorists and their arms and in this the operation was largely successful. There was, however, one awkward moment: the word had gone round neighbouring villages and settlements and a crowd of some hundreds converged on the settlement, some arriving by bus, at a point where the cordon was held by a platoon of Number 1 Company. The Platoon Commander, Lieutenant C. H. D’Ambrumenil, carried out the proper Internal Security Drill: he gave the required warning that he would open fire if the crowd did not disperse, and he repeated the warning twice: it was, however, ignored and as the crowd continued to advance he ordered his Platoon Sergeant to shoot one of the ring-leaders; unfortunately in the excitement of the moment all the Guardsmen—who were mostly young and inexperienced—opened fire with rifles, Bren guns and Sten guns at a range of less than a hundred yards and to the platoon Commander’s horror—and incidentally the horror of the Commanding Officer and Brigade Commander who had chosen that unfortunate moment to arrive upon the scene—the whole crowd fell to the ground. However, visions of a massacre quickly evaporated as, after a moment or so, the whole crowd except one man who had been slightly wounded, rose to their feet and beat a rapid retreat. Fortunate as it was that the damage caused was so slight, it was unfortunate that the platoon’s fire discipline and marksmanship proved to be so poor. The wounded man is reported to have had his revenge and there are two stories as to how he achieved this: in one he is supposed to have bitten the Medical Officer who attended to him: in the other, a stretcher-bearer, when binding up the wound, got his own thumb entangled in the bandage and, in trying to get it out, dislocated it! Perhaps both are true. The local newspaper the *Palestine Post* made the best of the

story, ignored the lightness of the casualties and demanded the trial of the 'Beast of Hogla'.

At the end of the year the Battalion moved to Megiddo Camp at Afule with one Company at Beisan; the move did not receive full approval, as the following remarks from *Sharper Yet* will show:

'The Battalion's move from Pardes Hanna to a new site in the plain of Armageddon is a blessing in disguise, so disguised some people say as to be unrecognisable as a blessing. On the credit side we are nearer Haifa, we are nearer Nazareth and more men are under permanent cover, with electric light. On the debit side, the mud here compares in staying power and consistency with that at Medjez el Bab or the Maas or the Garigliano.'

Patrolling and searching continued with varied results. One particularly successful search was at a settlement called Nesher Yagur which is quite close to Haifa: by chance a Corporal of the Royal Engineers who was helping the Battalion noticed something odd about a piece of machinery in a barn: on investigation it was found to conceal a trap-door under which were steps leading to a large cellar full of mortars and other arms and ammunition: the settlement was then torn apart and many other hiding-places were found—under floors, in a sewer, in the dining-room and in the children's nursery: even the metal supports for the swings in the children's playground were found to be ventilation shafts for arms caches. One not so successful patrol ended with the Officer and his men being arrested by the Palestine Police and spending the night in Nablus jail!

After six months at Megiddo Camp the Battalion moved on 25 June to Camp 253 at Acre where it became Demonstration Battalion for the Middle East School of Infantry, though it still had some Internal Security duties to perform. One of these was the search of Mizra, on 29 June, where a Terrorist Headquarters with a large number of incriminating documents was found. At another place the settlers made it quite clear that they were all—men, women and children—going to physically resist entry by the troops; this was, of course, the last thing that was wanted, so a plan was made to avoid it. The Settlement was surrounded by a six-foot high wire fence with double main gates. One Company and the Carriers paraded outside the main gates; whereupon all the settlers made for the gates, some lying or sitting down in the road behind them. Meanwhile, another Company quietly cut their way through the wire on the opposite side of the Settlement and, moving through the Settlement, arrived behind the settlers as the Carriers drove into the gate; realizing that they were surrounded the settlers gave in without resistance.

In January 1947 the Battalion, by now under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Steele, who had previously commanded the Battalion in Italy in the winter of 1944/45, moved to Tel Aviv, where Battalion Headquarters and Numbers 1 and 2 Companies occupied Citrus House and near-by buildings, and Support Company was at Sarona, a residential Settlement just outside Tel Aviv and nearly a mile from Citrus House. Both areas were shared with detachments of the Palestine Police and both had a barbed-wire perimeter fence. The remaining two Companies were at Petah Tiqva, a few miles away, and joined Support Company at Sarona at the beginning of February.

The Battalion was kept very busy; guard duties were heavy, at one period amounting to twenty NCOs and ninety-one Guardsmen each night. In addition there was always one mobile Company available with two Platoons, each twenty-four strong, at immediate notice to move, and a third at one hour's notice. Patrols, road-blocks and search parties were found, frequently in conjunction with the Palestine Police; the results of searches varied, but some were surprising and included one batch of six Italian Army deserters. On the whole the ordinary civilians were anxious to be friendly and co-operate with the troops, but were doubtful as to how they would be received. The answer is given in the following Field Security Report which was published in *Sharper Yet*:

'Troops of 3rd Battalion Coldstream have done much to restore amicable relations with the citizens of Tel Aviv. Their good behaviour, exemplary manners, courtesy and high standard of discipline has created a favourable impression of the Brigade of Guards and has helped to remove some of the worst fears of the citizens of Tel Aviv.'

A similar answer is given in a letter received at the time by the Battalion from one of the citizens:

'May I relate a little incident about the friendly manner in which some English soldiers perform their duty.

'Travelling in a rural bus last night we were stopped. A British Corporal stepped in with a friendly smile and said "Curfew passes, please" and "Thank you very much".

'After checking all the identity cards, he stopped by a little boy, fumbled in his pocket, took out a box of sweets and offered it to him. The mother, in spite of her amazement, managed to blurt out a gay "thanks".

'Everyone was smiling at the Corporal. He smiled too. I hope he felt the warmth.'

It was seldom that the situation was quiet enough for Officers and

Other Ranks to walk out normally in Tel Aviv; generally they had to be armed and in parties of four; having to look after a rifle, or having a pocket of one's suit of plain clothes weighed down by a pistol, does not add to the enjoyment of an evening out. For a good deal of the time everyone was confined to Barracks and vehicles outside Citrus House area and Saron had to move in at least pairs, and each vehicle had to carry four armed men. There were, however, compensations, and an occasional sightseeing party went up to Jerusalem and toured the Holy Places; soldiers with rifles and Sten guns slung over their shoulders did however look somewhat incongruous in the Holy Sepulchre! Leave could be taken in Transjordan, as it was then, and several parties went there to visit the famous Petra, with its temples carved from the solid rose-red rock. The Lebanon, Syria and Cyprus could also be visited. Leave to England created quite a problem, with over one hundred of the Battalion's strength of about eight hundred away at any one time: this high proportion was mainly caused by the length of time taken by the journey—train to Port Said, boat to Marseilles, train across France, and finally boat across the English Channel, with probably delays at the various transit camps *en route*.

Jewish terrorism continued to increase and, to deal with the situation, the Government of Palestine decided to isolate the Tel Aviv, Petah Tiqva, Ramat Gan area and to impose martial law and a curfew, so that the police could find the terrorist groups known to be in the area. This very considerable task was allotted to First Guards Brigade which for the operation, known as 'Elephant', was given eight extra regiments and battalions: the area cordoned was ten miles long by five miles broad and contained about 300,000 people. The operation started on the night of 1/2 March and lasted for fifteen days. The actual house curfew was lifted after forty-eight hours but all businesses and communications with the world outside were brought to a halt for the whole period. As the Battalion was stationed right in the middle of the area, it was obviously very much involved. The person most concerned was the Second-in-Command, Major J. H. Bowman, who was appointed Military Liaison Officer and as such, had to see that the Civil Authorities carried out properly the provisions of martial law: this task was complicated by the fact that the cordon was established at a weekend, with literally thousands of people outside wanting to get in and thousands inside wanting to get out: a system of passes was instituted and 8,000 people were escorted

one way or the other through the cordon. On the whole the Civil Authorities were co-operative, though there were one or two tense moments when it was necessary for Major Bowman to insist that they continued to run a limited bus service, and also to bury their dead. I hasten to add—those who had died of the natural causes usual in any community.

Of the visits that Major Bowman had to pay to Dr Chaim Weizmann, he said:

‘The Grand Old Man of Israel . . . always greeted us cordially and with a display of some emotion, thanking God that we were safe, but I always had the feeling that although he was genuinely relieved that we were safe, he was not sorry to hear about Jewish terrorists being active against others.’

The Battalion, as was to be expected, became a target for terrorists. One night Lieutenant P. Kelly, while visiting sentries, was fired on by a man with a rifle at fifty yards range: he returned the fire and the man withdrew: neither was hurt. A Jewish cyclist who ignored a challenge given three times by one of our sentries was not so fortunate and he was shot dead.

On the night of 8 March, terrorists attacked both Sarona and Citrus House. The night’s events opened at about 8.45 p.m. when four hand-grenades were thrown at the sentry on gate duty at Sarona: Guardsman Stocker, the sentry, was badly wounded and died about half an hour later: in addition one British and one Arab constable of the Palestine Police were wounded. All the troops in the Sarona area, quickly turned out. They included a company of the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards as well as a company of the First Battalion Welsh Guards who had been sent there to help, as a shipload of illegal immigrants was expected. Fire was opened on the camp from the direction of the near-by German War Cemetery and adjacent buildings, but, by the time a platoon could get there, the terrorists had gone. Meanwhile Major M. W. Stilwell, M.C., who commanded Support Company, took a carrier patrol to the assistance of the Anti-Tank Platoon, which was doing guard duty in a building between Sarona and Citrus House and which was under attack. An attempt was made to mine Major Stilwell’s carrier, but the mine, which was electrically detonated, was fired too soon and blew up fifteen yards in front of the vehicle.

Fire was opened on Citrus House soon after 9 p.m. from the surrounding houses. Because of the events at Sarona the guard had already been strengthened, and very quickly the remainder of the

Battalion turned out and returned the fire: a civilian lorry loaded with Butagas cylinders, parked near by, was hit and set on fire: it burned for an hour and the noise of the exploding cylinders sounded like mortar fire: jagged pieces of metal flew in all directions and it was fortunate that the Battalion's Colours had been removed from the wall of the Officers' Mess, as a large piece of metal came through the wall immediately behind where the Regimental Colour had been hanging only a few minutes before.

When the firing died down searches were made of the buildings around and three Jews and one Jewess were found dead: it was later learnt that fourteen wounded Jews were treated in civilian hospitals: a number of suspects were brought in and handed over to the Police.

In Citrus House there was a so-called Press Room, but it was rarely, if ever, used: it was perhaps something more than a coincidence that on this night a British Press Agency Correspondent happened to arrive shortly before the action opened at Sarona, and a sensational account of the incident appeared in the British Daily Press.

With the end of Martial Law in Tel-Aviv, life became a bit more normal for the Battalion: a new feature to the outline of Citrus House was a six-pounder anti-tank gun which was mounted on the roof of the building and covered the houses from which attacks had been made: it was never, in fact, fired, and so it was never proved which would suffer most from a shot being fired, the target, or Citrus House.

In mid-April three Jewish terrorists, including a particularly well known one, Dov Groner, were executed: a curfew was imposed for a short time and large-scale reprisals were expected, but nothing happened until the 25th of the month, when a Post Office Telephone van drove up to the gates of Sarona and the occupants asked for admission to repair some wires inside. Their passes were in order and the back of the van contained only two coils of wire: the Corporal of the Guard refused to let them in, probably because of a warning which had been circulated that morning to the effect that a similar vehicle had been stolen, and more particularly because orders had been issued that no civilian vehicles would be allowed inside Citrus House or Sarona areas: but he was overruled by the Sergeant of the Guard and the vehicle was let in: half an hour later the two men returned to the camp gate carrying a ladder and saying that they had some wires to repair just outside the wire perimeter fence: they were never seen again and ten minutes later the van blew up, demolishing two buildings, including the camp telephone exchange, and killing

four and wounding sixteen members of the Palestine Police. It was a most unfortunate and discreditable incident.

The month of May passed reasonably quietly, though there was the occasional 'Flap' with resultant restrictions in the soldiers freedom to 'walk out', though it was generally possible for parties to go down to bathe at Jaffa, Arab co-city to Tel-Aviv. One Officer was given the unusual task of running a Military Court set up in Tel-Aviv to try civilians for minor offences, as the civilian courts were so overworked that accused persons had to wait months for trial. The Officer's training for this task consisted of a course lasting two hours: he was told to make up his own procedure, which should be based on military law: he was permitted to award punishments of up to two years' imprisonment or a fine of up to £200, and he was told that if the evidence did not fit the charge he could alter the charge to fit the evidence! This sounds somewhat rough and ready justice, but in practice it worked well: the vast majority of the offenders were curfew breakers who were awarded fines according to their means, and the terms of imprisonment were seldom imposed—sometimes to the disappointment of some Arab offenders, to whom imprisonment meant a higher standard of living and food. It did, however, speed up things, and those accused of minor offences were generally dealt with within twenty-four hours or less.

In mid-June, an explosion was heard in a house across the main road from the gate of Citrus House. On investigation, the dead body of a man was found beside a large hole in the floor of the basement. The hole proved to be the entrance to a tunnel leading forty-five feet in the direction of Citrus House and ending under the centre of the main road, and the body was that of a Hagana Officer. What had happened was that one of the terrorist organizations, the I.Z.L. or Stern Gang, had decided to blow up Citrus House: the Hagana, the Jewish National Army, though in no way pro-British, objected to bloodshed: they heard of the tunnel a few days before, visited the cellar and left a chalked message 'The Hagana has been here, we warn you not to continue with your evil intention.' They then heard that the terrorists intended to carry on with the project, so they turned up at the building with a lorry, loaded with bags of cement, with the intention of sealing off the tunnel: the lorry was not noticed by our sentries as a large building was going up next door. The Hagana Officer suspected that there might be a 'booby-trap', entered the basement alone and died as the result: all those Coldstreamers who lived in Citrus House at the time owe a debt of gratitude to the

Hagana. There were two other odd aspects to the affair: the question of terrorists tunnelling under Citrus House had been discussed a number of times but the technical advice was that owing to the sandy nature of the soil, such a feat was impossible! Secondly, on the day that the tunnel was found, a report from an Intelligence Unit living in Citrus House was received at Brigade Headquarters which read 'Among entertaining rumours is one that a tunnel is being dug under Citrus House.' No copy had been sent to the Commanding Officer of the Battalion in Citrus House. As an epilogue to the affair, two days later, a party searching houses near the tunnel entrance found a small factory manufacturing Sten gun parts, several thousand magazines, hand grips and other parts being found—literally within fifty yards of Citrus House.

The Battalion's stay in Tel-Aviv was now coming to an end and, together with the rest of First Guards Brigade they moved, on 1 July, some fifteen miles northward to a Brigade Camp area near Nathanya: but before they left a farewell party was given by the Officers at the Oasis Restaurant at Ramat Gan, to which both military and civilian notabilities and friends, British, Jewish and Arab were invited: there was, of course, a strong military guard around the restaurant, but later it was discovered that there was a second and outer guard supplied, voluntarily by the Hagana to ensure that no trouble was caused by the I.Z.L. or Stern Gang.

The Battalion occupied Camp 22c and it was not a very prepossessing place—a large area of sand with Messes, Stores and Offices in huts and everyone sleeping in tents: the lucky ones had concrete bases to their tents: there was, of course, the usual barbed-wire perimeter fence. The weather was getting hot and from the Camp the Judaeian Hills could be seen in the distance: there were some, then, who could understand more clearly the opening words of the 121st Psalm 'I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help': one longed to be up in the comparative cool of the hills. On 12 July, a Saturday, the Battalion was turned out, together with the rest of the Brigade and a number of other Battalions, assisted incidentally by the Hagana, to cordon and search Nathanya for two Field Security Police Sergeants who had been kidnapped. Over the following fortnight the town was thoroughly combed: floors were torn up and tunnels dug under houses but no trace could be found of the two Sergeants: however, Nathanya was a centre for the processing of industrial diamonds and in case of theft,

as the troops were informed, no search was allowed in premises involved in this trade: it was the old, old game of trying to do something with one hand tied behind your back. In the end the cordon and search of Nathanya ended on 27 July, the only success being the arrest of a few wanted terrorists. On 29 July three Jewish terrorists were hanged in Acre Jail and on 31 July the bodies of the two Sergeants, whom the I.Z.L. had announced they were holding hostage for the lives of the convicted terrorists, were found hanged in an orange grove near Nathanya: as a 'nice' gesture the ground beneath the bodies had been mined.

One other sad event occurred during this time, and that was the death of Lieutenant P. D. F. Kelly, who, after a very short illness of less than two days, died of polio: the death of this capable and popular young Officer, who had been out on operations only a few days earlier, was a very great loss to the Battalion.

During the next two months the Battalion was left in comparative peace, and, for a change, a little training was carried out: but at the end of September they were on the move again, this time to the Sarafand Cantonment, near Lydda: there, for a short month they had the luxury of living in huts and enjoyed the amenities of a swimming-pool, a shopping centre, clubs and a cinema: there was, however, a heavy programme of internal security duties, road-blocks, patrols and mine-clearance patrols on roads and railway. At the end of October they moved to Transjordan for a month's training, based on a camp in the desert near Zerqa. In addition to training there were a number of places of interest to visit, including the capital Amman. A number of officers also took advantage of excellent duck shooting at the lakes at Azrak. The main problem was pilfering from the camp by the local Bedouin, and early in the Battalion's stay there an effort was made to come to terms with them: the Sheikh—a fine old man reputed to be 137 years old, was visited, and he, his son and the elders of the tribe paid a return visit to the camp and were entertained to tea in the Officers' Mess: the conversation ran somewhat as follows:

Sheikh

We are more honoured than we can say at your wonderful hospitality to us humble Bedouins, and we are very content and happy to be here with you and to have you in our country.

Commanding Officer

We are very grateful to you for coming and for welcoming us to your country. May your sheep multiply and your tribes prosper.

Sheikh

We do not know how long we shall live, but however long may that be, we shall remember this happy day. We are happy to be in your company. Hurrah for your King and his Bodyguard.

Commanding Officer

May the rains come soon and may your crops spring up and prosperity return to you, Inshallah.

The visit was evidently a success as nothing was stolen from the camp during the Battalion's stay, which was over by the end of November when they moved back to the old camp at Nathanya.

Early in December the Battalion was placed under the command of Third Infantry Brigade and was sent down to Lydda area to picquet the Jerusalem to Tel-Aviv road and to protect Jewish traffic from Arab gangs. On the night of 13 December there were two road-blocks out when an Arab gang raided the Police Station at Ramleh. A party of Arabs returning from the raid in a truck ran into a block manned by Number 8 Platoon of Number 3 Company commanded by Lieutenant R. Leventhorpe, who was slightly wounded in the gun battle that followed.

The vehicle was captured, as were a car and another truck which approached the road-block during the next hour. In all one Arab was killed, seven were captured and a large quantity of arms and ammunition recovered. In the early hours of the following morning a Carrier Patrol under the command of Lieutenant D. H. Watts who had been sent up to support the block, found a truck abandoned with the radiator still warm: they back-tracked it to a farm where more arms were discovered: the patrol lay in wait and when an armed Arab approached, he was laid out by Lieutenant Watts and made prisoner: another Arab was shot at and wounded but escaped. The total count of arms recovered during the night was four Bren guns, fifteen Sten guns and one hundred and sixty rifles, plus nearly 70,000 rounds of ammunition. There was also one shotgun which a sergeant acquired for himself, but later he was told to hand it in: it belonged to the Ramleh Police Inspector!

The following day marked the beginning of the end of the Battalion's time in Palestine. It had been allowed to run down in strength: there were 881 Other Ranks on 1 October and only 454 on 31 December, and the decrease was to continue. To make up for this the First Battalion was to be sent out, a Company at a time, and eventually take over completely from the Third Battalion. On 13

December Number 2 Company and the Anti-Tank Platoon of the First Battalion, both under the command of Major W. L. Baxendale, arrived and came under command of the Third Battalion. Number 3 Company and the Mortar Platoon were to arrive on 26 January and Battalion Headquarters and most of Headquarter Company on 23 February: soon after that the First Battalion was to assume operational command.

But to go back to December, Number 2 Company of the First Battalion quickly settled down and started operating as part of the Third Battalion which spent Christmas Day manning road-blocks and patrolling. The Battalion moved back to Nathanya on 28 December, but on New Year's Day had to send a platoon and a section of carriers to keep the peace between an Arab village, a few miles to the east, named Qualansuwa, and the neighbouring Jewish settlement to Kefar Y'Avets: the Arabs had attacked the Jews and now feared reprisals: after four days this detachment was withdrawn but that night—and a very wet night it was too—a carrier section had to be sent back hurriedly as firing was heard from the direction of Qualansuwa: however the Officer in charge, Captain W. Birkbeck, found that it was only the Arabs firing at a stray donkey which, not surprisingly, had failed to answer their challenge!

During the following weeks road checks had to be imposed in the area to control the movement of Arab hooligans who were trying to loot trains. The Battalion also took part in several flag marches—or rather drives—as everyone was carried in vehicles—to impress both sides on the might of the British Army: one of those marches, which was organized by Brigade Headquarters, was not an unqualified success as the route had not been reconnoitred and it was found to be impassable for several miles, until the leading troops had done a great deal of roadwork. On another march, ten minutes after the column had passed by, some Arabs shot at a party of Jews who were working on electric pylons: a section of carriers was sent back and this was heavily fired on and eventually a second section of carriers and a platoon of infantry, all under the command of Major M. W. Stilwell, M.C., had to clear the hill above the pylons before the Jews could be evacuated: one Guardsman was wounded. One Jew was killed and another was wounded.

Just over a fortnight later, the First Battalion took over and what was left of the Third Battalion, eighteen Officers and 230 Other Ranks, packed up. On 16 March they embarked on H.M.T. *Dunnotar Castle* and sailed for home, landing in England on Easter Day, 28 March 1948.

PART II: THE FIRST BATTALION

Towards the end of 1946 the First Battalion arrived back in England from Germany and was stationed at Caterham with Support Company at the Tower of London. As for any Battalion in England, their duties were various and January 1947 found them providing transport and working parties at Smithfield Market and cold-storage depots to help maintain meat supplies threatened by a transport strike. In March they moved to Pirbright, where they felt the effect of the coal shortage and large parties had to be sent into the woods every day to collect sufficient fuel for dinners to be cooked. From there they provided two Guards for the first King's Birthday Parade to be held on the Horse Guards Parade since 1939 and the only one ever held when battledress (as opposed to the 1920 Parade in Service Dress) was worn, and the Officers on parade carried revolvers instead of swords.

As has already been related, the Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Chandos-Pole, moved out to Palestine, a Company at a time, starting in December 1947, and took over operationally from the Third Battalion on 1 March 1948, though Number 1 Company had not yet left England, nor incidentally had the Second-in-Command, the Adjutant, the Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant and Support Company Headquarters, and the Battalion had to operate for two months in a somewhat difficult Internal Security situation without these very important people. Travel out from England was not luxurious, as the following description of Number 3 Company's arrival in Egypt and move to Palestine may show:

'The Company, commanded by Major R. E. Philips, M.C., landed at Adibaya on the West Bank of the Canal just North of Suez and had a nightmare journey from there to join the 3rd Battalion.

'After three and a half hours on the quayside at Adibaya a very overcrowded, unlit and windowless train appeared which, after eight hours deposited the Company at El Kantara. All stores had to be manhandled 200 yards onto the ferry which took four return trips to get it all over to the East Bank of the Canal. The stores then had to be humped a further 200 yards to another train which, when it eventually left, took 12 hours to reach Haifa. No meals worth mentioning were provided throughout this period and it was thanks largely to the great example set by CSM. N. Reid that the Company remained as cheerful and philosophical as it did.'

Numbers 2 and 3 Companies and the Anti-Tank and Mortar

Platoons that had travelled out from England with them had taken part in Third Battalion operations, but there were two episodes which concerned Number 2 Company only and not the Third Battalion. On 4 February a party of about thirty from Number 2 Company, under the command of Lieutenant R. R. Cooper, escorted the Band of the Irish Guards, who were on a visit to Palestine, on a sightseeing tour of Jerusalem and Bethlehem: from Bethlehem they decided to return to Nathanya via Solomon's Pools, having obtained clearance from the Palestine Police. Unfortunately a mistake had been made and the road had not, in fact, been checked that day by the police: the convoy soon ran into a stone barricade: when they attempted to move it, they were fired on from the surrounding hills, so Lieutenant Cooper made the musicians, who were only armed with revolvers, dismount and get into the ditches on either side of the road, while he led his Coldstreamers, who had rifles and bayonets only, in a charge at the attackers, who promptly fled. They got back into their buses and moved on, but were stopped half a mile farther on by machine-gun fire: again they dismounted, but as the light was beginning to go they decided to wait till darkness and then withdraw the way they had come. Before they could do so a platoon of the Royal Sussex Regiment arrived on the scene and assisted in their withdrawal.

Unfortunately one musician was killed and three were wounded and one guardsman was wounded. The ambush was, in fact, a mistake in that the attacking Arabs thought that they had caught a Hagana convoy.

On 17 February, the same Company with a section of Carriers was sent to Tel Litwinsky Camp, some three miles east of Tel Aviv, and spent a week imposing a night curfew on the area, which was the no-man's-land between Jewish Tel-Aviv and Arab Jaffa: this was done successfully, but not without considerable opposition from snipers and a grenade being thrown at one of the Carriers.

March was a comparatively peaceful month with the Battalion remaining at Nathanya, though plenty of guards had to be found. Illegal Jewish immigrants continued to be a problem, and the Government continued to honour its undertakings to restrict the number of immigrants entering the country: illegal ones, when caught were deported to camps in Cyprus. On one occasion Captain E. I. Windsor Clive, with Lieutenant F. J. Matheson and a party of guardsmen, was given the task of escorting a shipment: they were to travel on a frigate which they found in Haifa docks, tied up alongside

the cruiser H.M.S. *Newcastle*: on the other side of the cruiser was the illegal immigration ship. The system was for the immigrants to be brought out of their own ship, over the cruiser—where they were disinfected—and then down into cages erected both above and below decks on the frigate. Captain Windsor Clive's description is as follows:

'They were a most unhappy looking crowd, in an advanced state of misery after a ghastly voyage across the Mediterranean in their overcrowded, unseaworthy ship: the journey in store for them was to be no better either for them or for us. Our frigate was even smaller and more overcrowded and they were crammed behind bars. Many of the women were pregnant so that two immigrants could get into Palestine for the price of one, and one or two gave birth during our journey. To crown it all there was a gale and the sea was very rough. I shall never forget the horror of that voyage.'

On 6 April the Battalion moved to Haifa where the situation was a difficult one as tension between the Jews and the Arabs was mounting. The Battalion relieved the Second/Third Battalion the Parachute Regiment, and the two rifle companies with sections of carriers under command took over positions in dominating houses all over the town. Battalion Headquarters was on the outskirts of the town but a Tactical Headquarters was inside the town with under command two Sextons (self-propelled guns) and a Comet tank of the Royal House Artillery and a troop of Staghounds (Armoured Cars) of the Third Hussars. The Battalion's task was to maintain law and order in Haifa, to keep open all the main routes through the town and to ensure that Arab and Jewish labour could reach the docks which were guarded by Royal Marine Commandos: by this means they were covering the evacuation of troops and stores from the country. Constant carrier and armoured-car patrols were maintained: if the Jews or Arabs set up a road-block the Comet was sent to knock it down, while the companies intervened in any fighting between Arabs and Jews and imposed a curfew on the town each night.

In general the Jews, who were the more numerous and much the most cunning, lived on the upper slopes of Mount Carmel, while the Arabs lived lower down in the old town: the Battalion and Companies did all they could to liaise with both sides and needless to say both sides always complained that the others started shooting first. But gradually liaison became less and less effective and it was decided that no further attempt would be made to prevent fighting in the main town: the Battalion was to concentrate on keeping the roads to

the docks open and to maintain law and order only in the zones in the East and the West of the town around the main British military camps. Companies therefore withdrew to suitable positions on 21 April: it was fortunate that these positions included Pross's, the best restaurant in Haifa! Fierce fighting soon broke out between the Arabs and the Jews in the main town and it was not long before the Arabs realized that they were beaten and asked for a truce.

The Battalion did what it could to evacuate the wounded Arabs and the Commanding Officer was wounded in the arm by a Jewish sniper while leading a convoy of ambulances into the town. The Arabs started leaving the town by boat or by any other transport they could find with a resultant shortage of dock labour at a time when it was very much in demand for the British evacuation.

On 23 April Number 1 Company arrived from England and they were made very welcome, not least because of the help that they would give in the various operational commitments. With the Company arrived the Second-in-Command, Major B. E. Luard, M.C., who was somewhat surprised to be told that he was a Lieutenant-Colonel and in command of the Battalion. Two further casualties were sustained: Guardsman B. Porter was shot by an Arab roof-top sniper and Guardsman Bissex was drowned while bathing.

The Battalion was by now in reserve in Peninsular Barracks, and companies did duty in the town in turns. The Jewish success in the main town seemed to go to their heads and they appeared to think that they controlled the town. It was up to our Companies to keep them in order even after the mandate ended on 15 May.

At the end of the month an advance party left for Tripoli: gradually the Battalion's operational commitments were reduced and stores packed and sent to the docks.

The British plan for the evacuation of Palestine provided for a number of phases, the last of which was the evacuation of Haifa, and it was the role of First Guards Brigade with a number of troops under command, including two Royal Marine Commandos, to cover this withdrawal. On the morning of 30 June 1948, entirely according to plan and without any incident, the Battalion together with other covering troops embarked, and at 12.38 p.m. the Union Jack flying over Haifa docks was lowered. The small fleet of warships, transports and landing ships sailed, and so ended thirty years of British occupation of Palestine.

II

MALAYA

THE SECOND BATTALION

THE end of 1946 found the Second Battalion at Wellington Barracks, having returned to England after four years' service overseas in North Africa and Italy. For the next eighteen months the Battalion was almost entirely employed on ceremonial duties which, until the middle of 1948, were all carried out in battle-dress: the most important event was the King's Birthday Parade in 1947 when the Battalion found the Escort and Number 2 Guard: the following year Home Service Clothing was issued in time for the Birthday Parade, for which the Battalion was to find two Guards: the Parade was, however, cancelled because of the forecast of bad weather; actually it turned out to be quite a nice day. For a year and more, correspondence continued in the *Household Brigade* magazine on the reasons for the cancellation of the Parade, and it eventually resolved itself into an argument as to whether or not the possible rain might have ruined the tunics of those on parade, and the standards of perfection required in tunics. One former Coldstreamer wrote: 'Nowadays we have more important things to think about than keeping up appearances'—to which another former Coldstreamer replied: 'This self-same practice of "keeping up appearances", in spite of every difficulty, has brought the Brigade through many an adversity to ultimate success: I have no doubt that it will do so again both now and in the future.' Most Guardsmen will agree with the latter's point of view.

There was, however, the occasional interlude in the round of ceremonial: the first occurred early in 1947 when there was a transport workers' strike and the Battalion with the First Battalion assisted in the loading and delivery of meat supplies. The following year there was a dock strike and once again the Battalion was called upon to assist the Civil Authorities by helping to unload ships.

Then in mid-1948 rumours began to circulate that the Battalion would move to the West Indies the following spring: they did, however, prove to be only rumours, and on Friday, 13 August, the Battalion, which was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel

R. F. S. Gooch, D.S.O., M.C., was ordered to be ready to sail for Malaya on 1 September. So Home Service Clothing was exchanged for Jungle Green, and the Battalion departed hurriedly on embarkation leave.

The origins of the terrorist campaign in Malaya dated back to the days of the Second World War, or even before that. The Malayan Communist Party was formed in 1927 and consisted almost entirely of Chinese, as the peaceful Malays were not interested in violence and rebellion and were content under British Rule.

When Japan invaded and conquered the country in 1942 it was the Chinese Communists who undertook, in agreement with the British Government, to form a guerrilla force to continue the struggle in Malaya, and it was with this well-organized force that Officers of Force 136 linked up when they landed behind the Japanese lines in 1943.

As the end of the war came in sight, the guerrillas increasingly turned their attention from military to political affairs, and planned to set up a Communist Government in the country. The British Military Administration was, however, set up sufficiently quickly to thwart that plan, but although the guerrilla force was officially disbanded, several thousands in fact never emerged from the jungle. Many did emerge and a number came to England and took part in the Victory Parade in uniform.

The Malayan Communist Party was, however, still an official political party, and during the next two or three years began to show its hand by the organization of strikes, attacks on Planters, and general intimidation of labour and Officials. Finally, in June 1948, the Party was banned, but was quickly reorganized deep in the jungle where many of its wartime members still were. Murders and acts of terrorism continued and increased in number, and a state of emergency was declared: to defeat the bandits and to restore and maintain law and order required extra troops, and the extra troops included Second Guards Brigade, which consisted of Third Battalion Grenadier Guards, Second Battalion Coldstream Guards and Second Battalion Scots Guards.

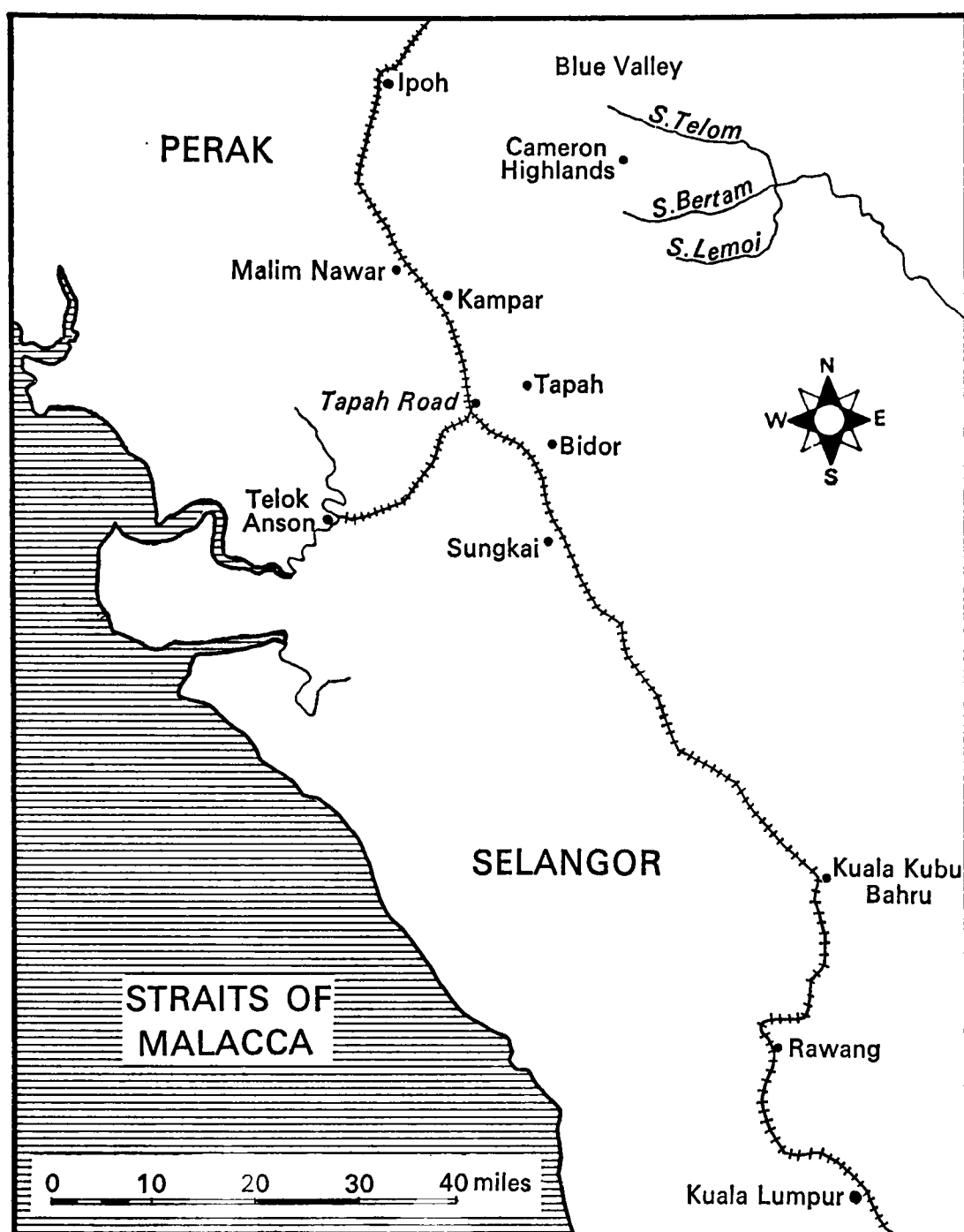
The latter two Battalions sailed from Southampton on H.M.T. *Empire Trooper* on 5 September 1948, with a Coldstream Flag at the masthead and, on the quayside the Band of the Scots Guards, the Pipes and Drums of the First Battalion Scots Guards, and many distinguished personages including the Secretary of State for War,

the Rt. Hon. Emmanuel Shinwell. It was the second time that the Battalion had left England for service in the Far East: the first time was to Shanghai in 1927 and of those that went in that year only one accompanied the Battalion in 1948: he was the Master Cook, Sergeant W. Larbey.

It was a comparatively peaceful voyage, with the first stop at Port Said, where the ship was quickly invaded by hordes of Port Officials, Police and very plausible merchants, who carried on a brisk trade with the more credulous passengers: the more inexperienced even bought tarboushes, instead of acquiring them in the traditional way by removing them from the heads of the local population. The Red Sea was hot—very hot—120°F on the bottom troop deck, but all ranks were able to get ashore at Aden and at Colombo. Of the former one Officer said ‘This brief visit showed us that Aden was no place to stay in too long’—a remark no doubt echoed by his successors in 1964 and 1965 when the Second Battalion was stationed there.

They arrived at Singapore on 4 October and were to stay just over a fortnight in Nee Soon Transit Camp: they had to get acclimatized to the heat fairly quickly and 16 October found them taking part in a ‘flag’ march through Singapore—four and a half miles with the temperature at about 90°F. There was active training too and the first of the Platoon Commanders and Sergeants went on courses at the Jungle Warfare School in Johore; many more were to follow during the next few months.

The first Companies to move up-country were Numbers 1 and 2, the former to prepare Temoh Hill Camp at Tapah for the Battalion, and the latter to take over the Cameron Highlands, a hill station some thirty-eight miles from Tapah, where their main task, to start with, was to protect the Tanglin School, a boarding-school for European children, and to assist in escorting the children to and from school at the beginning and end of each term. The main body of the Battalion moved north to Tapah, leaving Singapore on 21 October, a twelve-hour journey to Kuala Lumpur, where they changed trains, and twelve hours more on to Tapah. Temoh Hill Camp consisted of a stretch of open terraced ground covered by scrubby grass: on one side of the Camp was the main road and some bungalows: on the other three sides were rubber estates. Everybody lived in tents, though early in 1949 concrete floors and electric light had been provided for most tents: attap huts, huts with wooden walls



Malaya

and roofs made of leaves, were provided for messes and canteens and some Nissen huts were built for stores. By the end of 1949 attap huts had replaced all the tents. The Company at the Cameron Highlands was better off and moved into Nissen huts at the start.

Although the main part of the Battalion was at Tapah, there were numerous detachments: the police were still very thin on the ground and the Battalion had to look after a number of vulnerable points: Number 3 Company had a platoon at Telok Anson: Number 4

Company had a platoon at Bidor and in mid-November Number 1 Company moved to Kampar with a platoon at the Power Station at Malim Nawar. Bandits were very active in the tin-mining areas, attacking mine-posts and blowing down electric pylons, and in the rubber plantations where they slashed the rubber trees: actually it would be fairer to say that they organized the slashing as few bandits did the work themselves: instead they employed squatters and a few could supervise a number of women and children: it was always a worry for a patrol commander as to how, if he met one of these parties in the dark, he could avoid shooting these innocent victims of forced labour: however, no one in the Battalion was, in fact, put to the test but all the same the bandits' activities kept the Battalion fully employed both in guarding vulnerable points and in active patrolling to drive them away.

On 8 December the Battalion had its first experience of being ambushed. Second Lieutenant M. I. B. Straker was on his way up from Tapah to the Cameron Highlands, travelling in a jeep with a 15-cwt. truck as escort close behind. At a sharp bend in the road he was shot at from both sides by bandits using rifles and automatic weapons: the bandits were lying on ledges above the road and although they fired twelve shots into the jeep the only casualty was Second Lieutenant Straker who had a slight graze in the forearm.

During the first few months of 1949 it became evident that some success was being achieved: bandit activity in the more civilized areas became very much restricted and the gangs were forced back into the hills and jungle, which meant for them not only difficulties in obtaining supplies but also long difficult marches to reach worthwhile targets for their activities, and the very good chance of running into one of our patrols on the way. This change was caused by a combination of two things, the increase in strength of the Malayan Police Force, which enabled them to take over the guarding of some of the vulnerable points and which allowed the Battalion to concentrate to a greater degree, and also to the Battalion's active patrolling. For the remainder of the Battalion's tour of duty in Malaya their task fell roughly into two phases: in the first by screening operations in villages and by patrols deep into the jungle, the object was to eradicate the bandits by military action: in the second, an attempt was made—and it was a very successful attempt—to achieve the same object by resettling the squatters, on whom to a very large extent the bandits lived. But who are the squatters? The population of Malaya, apart from the Malaysians and a comparatively

small number of Europeans, is largely Indian (Tamils from Southern India) and Chinese, though deep in the jungle there are the aborigines, the Sakai: as has already been said, it was the Chinese who were the basis of the Communist rebellion in the country, and it was the Chinese who provided the squatters: to describe them, there can be no better method than to quote from an article written at the time by the Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. V. Fitz-George-Balfour, C.B.E., M.C., who took over command of the Battalion in January 1949:

‘The Chinese live partly in villages, but also as squatters on illegally cleared forest land and in small groups of isolated cottages on any reasonably productive ground. Generally they have no right to the land whatever, there is no access to these areas except a rough track and one can only say that they have in the past been completely ignored by the Government; as a result these areas were in fact quite unadministered, the Government got nothing from the squatter, and the squatter got nothing from the Government—not even law and order. In these circumstances it is not unnatural that the squatter felt no allegiance to those who ignored him and felt no inclination to obey the rules: he was consequently an easy prey to anyone who promised him any of the advantages a Government normally provides—the bandits were not slow to make such promises. Apart from looking after their little patches of cultivation, most squatters in the plain eke out their living by tapping rubber on contract, working in tin mines and by taking other employment in the villages. The squatter is hardworking, frugal and tough—he has in fact many admirable qualities (though to some minds not very attractive ones). He is a potentially excellent citizen but equally has all the qualities to make a very good bandit, and it is from these people that the long-suffering rank and file of the banditry is mainly recruited. Not only does the squatter provide for the bandits but, even more important, he feeds, clothes and generally cherishes them; this is partly by giving food which he grows and partly by acting as a collector of food, money and clothing from the towns and villages which he then takes back to his remote house where the bandits can normally collect without risk of coming into contact with troops or police.

‘In general, it is a safe axiom that the number of bandits in an area is in direct proportion to the number of Chinese and in particular to the number of squatters; in fact when surveying an area for the first time one can say “no squatters—no bandits”.’

Of the bandits themselves, he wrote:

‘The great majority are Chinese; the total strength of the permanent full-time bandit forces probably does not exceed 5,000—a small enough figure in all conscience—but one which is convenient when you have lots of room and the firm intention of playing the needle in the haystack game.

This permanent force is quite well armed with Brens, Machine-Carbins of various types, rifles and grenades; they generally wear uniform and live under more or less military discipline in camps which they build in the jungle; they seldom live together in groups of more than thirty though they will come together to do some special job. As long as these gangs exist they are a serious potential danger, but very wisely they have clearly decided that it is more useful to the bandit cause that they should remain in existence as a permanent threat than that they should be too aggressive and so risk a serious set-back. From time to time, however, they do carry out a fairly major operation—usually in the form of an ambush—and often meet with a degree of success; this is inevitable as they can and do choose the time, place and target which offers the best and safest return.

‘In addition to this full time force, there is a very large number of men who are called up from time to time for a special job but who normally live what appears to be a perfectly respectable life: no reasonable estimate of their numbers can be given.

‘These “soldiers” are naturally those with whom the Army is particularly concerned, but they are in fact of very much less importance than the civil and political side of the bandit organisation. Without the latter, who arrange for the payment, feeding and equipment of the “soldiers”, the “soldiers” would not be able to exist. From this side too comes all the policy and general directions on which the “soldiers” work. Those who undertake this task are the most politically reliable Communists, as they, unlike the “soldiers” live in constant contact with the outside world and its “contamination” influence. They also run on the whole far greater risks. The nature of their work means that they must live in the squatter areas or on the very edge of them so that they are in constant danger of being given away. It is these people who collect information, money and food and who carry out isolated murders and abductions to enforce their demands. As they usually work in twos and threes, they can usually only be caught on information received and this is not very freely forthcoming as they have no qualms about liquidating even a suspected informer and his family which is probably in no way concerned.’

And so started for the Battalion a campaign of operations and patrols deep into the jungle. The Battalion was to stay in Malaya for nearly two years: there were many other Battalions and Regiments there, British, Gurkha and Malayan: for every patrol carried out by the Battalion, at least a dozen were carried out by other units and by the police: for every incident in which the Battalion was involved, there were a dozen or more in the immediate area or elsewhere in the country in which the Battalion was not involved. Europeans and Asians were murdered, trains mined, engine-sheds blown up, civilian and military vehicles ambushed, grenades thrown at crowds and rubber trees slashed—to quote a few of the crimes committed: in fact

the bandits would do anything, however horrible and bloody, to intimidate the native population, to ensure their food supplies and to cause casualties to the security forces. But this book is the history of a Regiment and does not, and cannot, attempt to be the history of the campaign against the bandits in Malaya. Consequently the events and incidents recorded are only those that involved the Second Battalion Coldstream Guards. The fact that everyone in the Battalion fully realized how much other units were doing is amply brought out by the Battalion newspaper *Bamboo Shoots*, the front page of which was nearly always devoted to local incidents and events, in most of which the Battalion was not involved.

This newspaper was published weekly—six, sometimes eight and, for the last issue, ten pages of foolscap. It contained items of local and world news, comment, stories, cartoons, crossword puzzles, poems and lastly, but by no means least, Battalion gossip. It was first published on Sunday, 3 April 1949, and there were seventy editions, the last being on 30 July 1950.

The Battalion's equipment came largely from dumps left after the Second World War: the Transport Officer had to go to Singapore and pick his vehicles; having done that, he had to tow those that would not work the 300 miles or so to Tapah. Wireless sets had also been in dumps too long and were no longer as efficient as they should have been. For patrols into the jungle a man wore jungle green trousers, shirt and hat: he wore jungle, patrol or ordinary parade boots, and the merits of each for jungle warfare varied from authority to authority and from time to time: in fact the official Battalion record for one-quarter describes jungle boots as useless, while in the following quarter they are described as being preferable to other boots!

In addition to his arms—a Sten gun which was not always all that reliable, a Bren gun or a Lee-Enfield Mark V Rifle (a good deal smaller than the usual rifle and perhaps more like a carbine) and his ammunition and equipment, which included a parang—a weapon rather like a machet and used for clearing a path through the jungle—each man carried a mosquito net, a poncho cape, a ground-sheet, a pair of gym shoes, a complete change of clothing, and up to five days' rations: in fact no one carried less than 60 lbs, and many considerably more. Razor-blades were stuck into jungle hats, ready for immediate use in the case of snake bite: on one occasion a native guide complained that he had been bitten in the arm by a poisonous snake: Captain J. R. C. Riley, who was there, promptly dealt with the situation: to quote his own words—'I placed a tourniquet round his

arm and made a neat incision over the puncture, when no blood came I made several further incisions of increasing depth until a Guardsman who had been watching with interest, suggested that I loosened the tourniquet.'

The first successful operation took place in January 1949 when an attack was made on a bandit camp and three bandits were killed. It might well have been a much greater success, as the camp had housed the Headquarters of the bandits in Perak South, but, through an unfortunate leakage of information in police circles, the bandits got information of our intentions and most escaped from the area just before the troops arrived on the scene. However, it was a small success, and successes were difficult to come by in this sort of warfare when patrols could march miles and miles for days and days—or even weeks—and never see a sign of a bandit.

The Battalion's first big operation started on 11 February and was given the codename of 'Warspite': its main object was to investigate various jungle tracks in the Battalion's area which it was thought that the bandits might be using and to ambush and kill any bandits met; as a secondary object it was to give the Battalion experience in having large numbers of troops out in the jungle at one time and for a longer period than they had tried so far, and also to practise air supply and wireless communication. In the end no contact was made with the bandits but valuable experience was gained, which made the operation well worth while. A similar operation was carried out in March, this time in conjunction with a neighbouring Battalion of Gurkhas, but once again no contact was made, though the experience gained was invaluable.

In addition to the big operations there were innumerable small patrols: one that was meant to be routine turned out very differently.

On 2 April an NCO and four Guardsmen of Number 4 Company started on a patrol which was intended to last two or three hours, and which in the end lasted seven and a half days. It was described by the *Malay Tribune* as 'Unquestionably the most staggering feat of human endurance seen in Malaya during the emergency' and the men who took part were Lance-Sergeant E. Gulston and Guardsmen A. Crisp, J. Knowles, K. Ingles and F. Thorpe. They left their main base in thick and mountainous jungle to investigate a small track; they were only wearing light jungle clothing and carried one Sten gun, four rifles, a few grenades, a very local map and a compass. They were

soon involved in a shooting affray with a group of bandits, and, in attempting to manoeuvre round this group to find out its size and disposition, they found the route back to base barred to them. And so they moved East instead of West and for seven days and nights they travelled through thick jungle, down streams and over ridges, with no food at all and very little sleep, and constantly on the watch for bandits, who were closely following them.

Twice they came face to face with the bandits and both times they gave a good account of themselves. The first time was on the morning of 3 April: they were having a short rest when a bandit, presumably a scout, appeared round the corner of a track: Lance-Sergeant Gulston promptly shot him dead with his Sten gun; the patrol moved off about 100 yards and laid an ambush, but, although much bamboo tapping could be heard, nothing further happened and they moved further East again.

The second encounter occurred next day when, once again after four hours on the march, they were resting: Guardsman Knowles was on sentry when he saw six bandits approaching in line abreast: he killed one and Lance-Sergeant Gulston wounded a second: the rest fled. Lance-Sergeant Gulston searched the dead man and found among other things a Japanese revolver and a grenade which he promptly threw after the retreating bandits.

They moved on northwards, now well off their local map, hoping to cross the watershed and then move westwards up the next valley and back to base. They spent the night by a stream but sleep was difficult as they were soaking wet, hungry, and, being at nearly 5,000 feet very cold.

Next day they were again fired on, but this time they saw no enemy, though they did meet a large cobra. They spent the night in what was probably a deserted bandit camp. They had now been on the move for five days without food and with very little sleep, and they plodded on westwards rather more slowly: they found a small area cultivated with tapioca and each ate a root. Then, on the seventh day, they realized that they were nearing civilization again: they saw signs of friendly patrols, a 'brew up' fire with ashes still warm, and, what was far more important, four army biscuits, which they quickly ate.

Finally at 4.30 p.m. on 9 April they met a searching patrol: they were hungry and exhausted but they were still together as a patrol and they were still in high spirits. For his part in this very fine achievement Lance-Sergeant Gulston received the immediate award of the

Military Medal, and Guardsman Knowles was Mentioned in Despatches.

The next big operation, codenamed 'Ramillies', started on 12 April and was to last for over three weeks. Taking part were three columns made up from Numbers 2 and 4 Companies and a fourth column consisting of the Commanding Officer and an escort of twenty-five men. Working in conjunction with the Battalion was the Second Battalion of the Malay Regiment and the 2/2 Battalion Gurkha Rifles. The Battalion was operating in the triangle formed by the Cameron Highlands Road, the Telom River and the Lemoi River, with the object of finding out if there were any bandits in the area, of destroying or at least dispersing any found, and of establishing friendly relations with any Sakai in the area.

On 15 April occurred an incident which nearly proved to be a tragedy: a party from Number 2 Company were out on the banks of the Telom River collecting parachutes which had been used for air supply. While crossing the river, the Company Commander, Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt., M.C., slipped on a stone and was carried away by the river, which was running very fast: at this point it was very deep as it ran between rocks, and was, anyway, in flood. Without hesitation or thought for his own safety Guardsman Pratt plunged into the water and succeeded in catching hold of Sir Ralph with one hand: it was only after they had been carried down the river some distance that he was able to catch hold of a projecting rock with the other hand and hold on until help came. For his gallantry Guardsman (later Lance-Corporal) Pratt was awarded the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society and it is perhaps worth recording, as a measure of his lack of thought for his own safety, that the man he rescued was one of the best—if not the best—swimmers in the Battalion.

During the operation a number of empty bandit camps were found and destroyed, but only one occupied. This was discovered by the column provided by two platoons of Number 4 Company and under the command of Captain the Hon. A. P. Harbord-Hamond: this column had much the worst route and in fact took a fortnight to cover twenty miles: they did, however, have the luck to find some Sakai who helped to carry their kit and who helped them find the camp, at which they arrived while the bandits were having luncheon, on 26 April. Unfortunately, the bandit sentry was able to give the alarm, shot our leading scout, Guardsman J. Thorpe, in the chest and

all the bandits were able to make a hurried escape, leaving behind all their belongings, even their shoes. Luckily, the Medical Officer, Captain M. F. H. Coigley, R.A.M.C., was with the column: a stretcher, blood plasma and other extra medical supplies were dropped: a start was made on carrying Guardsman Thorpe out of the jungle: where the track became too narrow for four men to carry the stretcher, it had to be carried by two wearing shoulder slings: a man would carry one end of the stretcher for four minutes and then the other end for four minutes: after that there was a change of bearers. However Guardsman Thorpe recovered strength rapidly: after two days he was able to walk at the narrow places and finally dispensed with the stretcher altogether and emerged from the jungle walking.

For a time Number 2 Company's main column moved with a company of Gurkhas: the Guardsmen enjoyed their time with them but found it rather exhausting as the Gurkha riflemen marched much faster than they did, and being smaller could get under fallen timber and through bamboo thickets more easily: on the other hand the Gurkhas admired the Guardsmen for the heavy loads that they carried. The columns, other than the one that was evacuating the casualty, eventually all met at Kuala Bertam, quite an attractive spot where the rivers met, and there several days were spent in cleaning up and clothes washing. Of life in the jungle Major Sir Ralph Anstruther wrote shortly afterwards:

'There are various points of view about the jungle ranging from "Green Hell" to the "jungle is your friend". It is certainly not my friend because I don't like being bitten by leeches, crossing deep rivers on narrow logs or scrambling up and down exceedingly steep hills through thick undergrowth with a pack on my back. There is also a special hat-removing plant—a long and prickly creeper which, as you walk under it, neatly hooks your hat and sweeps it from your head. On the other hand, it is by no means a green hell, and once you have formed a base, probably in a clearing beside a river and have got well dug in with the rations arriving regularly by air, it has its pleasant moments. The answer really is that soldiering in the jungle has its ups and downs like in any other campaign. There is no dark secret about it which is known only to the instructors at the Jungle Warfare School, and at its worst it is no more unpleasant than the cold and mud of Europe, while at its best it is perhaps not enjoyable but certainly tolerable.'

Throughout the operation all food and supplies, including even beer and whisky, were dropped from the air, and it says much for the skill and daring of the pilots that they were able so accurately and regularly to make deliveries to clearings about the size of a tennis court, which the troops had cut out of the jungle, with tall trees and

hills on every side: there were the odd mistakes, but they were not the fault of the pilots: the Commanding Officer asked for another pair of trousers and got the pair belonging to his best suit: on another occasion one of our columns got Malay rations—rice, coconut oil and tinned fish—while a column of Malays got our rations including our rum—which was not much use to them, as being Mohammedans, they were not allowed to touch it.

On 28 April the columns began to withdraw from the jungle and by 5 May all were back in civilization except for Number 18 Platoon of Number 4 Company, which, commanded by Second Lieutenant L. H. W. Barrington, stayed behind to look after some Sakai who had asked for protection from the bandits. The platoon eventually returned, having spent in all thirty-five days in the jungle. Operation 'Ramillies' did not produce any spectacular result, but it did keep the bandits on the move and it did improve relations with the Sakai, who became more friendly and brought in useful information.

During this time Numbers 1 and 3 Companies had not been sitting idly in camp: patrols had been carried out—one from Number 1 Company found a small dump of ammunition, probably a relic from the 1942 retreat. Number 3 Company found several camps which had clearly been abandoned in a hurry and a platoon of Number 1 Company raided a village where nine members of bandit killer squads were identified and arrested.

During all this time a Company was kept at the Cameron Highlands, though every three months or so the Company on detachment there was changed. In mid-May there started a scheme whereby each Company was sent down to Penang on the coast for a fortnight's training and relaxation; they were put up in Glugor Barracks by the First Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who looked after each Company most admirably. Otherwise there were not many opportunities for leave: a few men could be sent down each week to Singapore, and the Fourth Hussars, who were stationed in a camp on the outskirts of Ipoh, used to put up a dozen men a week on leave. Travel to and from Singapore could have its hazards as Captain J. R. C. Riley discovered: he was travelling northwards by train from Singapore when, as he was sitting in the restaurant car, bandits opened fire: several bullets went through the restaurant car and one hit the Chinese cook, who fell dead across the oven. Captain Riley helped the Malayan waiter remove the body to somewhere more suitable and said how sorry he was: the waiter replied 'Very

sad for him, Tuan, but not so bad because he no very good cook.' Another eventful leave was taken by Captain P. N. R. Stewart-Richardson, who made his way to Indo-China (as it was then) and succeeded in getting himself attached to a Regiment of the French Army which was fighting Communist rebels: he took a very full and gallant part in the operation—so much so that he was wounded, and, on his hospital bed, kissed on both cheeks by a French General and decorated with the Croix de Guerre. It is, however, sad that he has never been permitted to wear this decoration: it appears that the reason is that, to do so would be a breach of Foreign Orders Regulations. Captain Stewart-Richardson's nickname was (and still is) 'Scrubber' and also in the Battalion there was Lieutenant J. F. H. Dagger: it was perhaps quite a coincidence that one Brigade Intelligence Report on the finding of a bandit camp by the Battalion referred to the recovery of one dry scrubber and one dagger!

In mid-May it was the turn of Platoons of Numbers 1 and 3 Companies to take part in operations which involved long sustained periods in the jungle: the object of these operations was once again to find and destroy or disperse bandits and to make friends with the Sakai. In fact no bandits were met but plenty of Sakai were befriended. Number 3 Company's journey, which covered 150 miles and lasted for nearly three weeks, involved the crossing of the country's main mountain range and ended with the troops floating down a river on home-made rafts until they met motorboats which had been sent to collect them. June was spent mainly on short-range patrols and screening operations: on one of these five bandit agents were identified and arrested: on another Number 1 Company, operating near the Cameron Highlands road, came across a bandit camp capable of holding twenty-five—though it is believed that there were only ten there at the time. The bandits opened fire and then made good their escape, leaving behind a large number of documents and over two hundred rounds of ammunition.

On 5 July some bandits threw a bomb into a crowded circus at Kampar, killing five Chinese and wounding forty-five: as there were no soldiers or police present, it was clear that this was a deliberate attempt to intimidate their own people. Next day a platoon of Number 2 Company commanded by Second Lieutenant J. D. F. M. Thornton and assisted by the police surprised the bandits in their camp in the hills near by. In the ensuing fight Sergeant Howells killed one and wounded another bandit with fire from the Bren gun,

and then it jammed: the wounded man started firing again with his Sten gun and Sergeant Howells ran forward and killed him with a blow on the head with a parang. One other bandit was killed and a fourth got away. For his part in this and other operations Sergeant Howells was awarded the Military Medal and Second Lieutenant Thornton was Mentioned in Despatches.

A few days later a surrendered bandit led a patrol from Number 1 Company to a camp where they found twenty weapons, some grenades and mortar bombs and 5,000 rounds of small arms ammunition. Ex-bandits were not always all that enthusiastic about moving with our men: one was heard to exclaim that he would rather be back with the bandits as they did not walk so fast or so hard as the Guardsmen. The bandits may not have walked so fast but they had some nasty habits: a patrol from Number 1 Company found a shallow grave containing the bodies of thirty-four Sakai, men, women and children, who had been strangled for co-operating with the British.

On 26 July the Battalion suffered its first fatal casualty from bandit action. A platoon from Number 4 Company under command of Captain the Hon. A. P. Harbord-Hamond was ambushed while crossing a river at Kuala Kas. Numbers were about equal—twenty on each side—but the bandits had the great advantage of very strong positions. Nevertheless the platoon fought back so well that they killed four of the bandits and put the remainder to flight, their leader—by name Yong Hoi—and some others being wounded. A Bren-gunner, Guardsman Bridges, played a conspicuous part and wounded one bandit; the gun's magazine and butt were damaged by bullets and it was probably the buttplate that saved him from being wounded in the chest. Unfortunately, Guardsmen Brookes and Parkin were seriously wounded and Guardsmen Garnett and Blanch received slight wounds, but were able to remain on duty. The Company Commander, Major J. W. B. Cole, accompanied by the Medical Officer, the Padre and the remainder of the Company at once set out to join the ambushed platoon, and by great efforts they made the journey—which would normally have taken nearly two days—in twenty-four hours. Despite every effort, including an emergency operation carried out by the Medical Officer in the jungle, Guardsman Parkin's life could not be saved; he died at the site of the ambush and because of the time it would have taken to carry him back to base, he was buried, in the padre's presence, on the bank of the river.

The evacuation of the badly wounded Guardsman Brookes presented a considerable problem: it was not possible for an ordinary stretcher to be carried in the jungle. In this instance a special type of stretcher, called a Neil-Robertson, was obtained from the Royal Navy in Singapore and air-dropped to the Company: Guardsman Brookes was eventually carried out of the jungle after a further relief party, which included some Royal Engineers, had constructed a rope bridge across the river. This incident again highlights the very great problem, in the days before helicopters became available, of evacuating casualties from the jungle—whether it was wounds caused by bandit action, or just a broken leg, which in the very rough country it was only too easy to incur: by some miracle no member of the Battalion ever did suffer one.

For his courage and leadership Captain the Hon. A. P. Harbord-Hamond was awarded the Military Cross. The bandits' version of the incident presented a rather different picture, as will be seen from the following translation of their leaflet *Humanity News*, No. 28, dated 21 August.

‘“LIBERATION ARMY AMBUSHED ‘RED HAIR MONKEYS’ AT SUNGEI RAS”

‘Enemy sustained 25 deaths and 2 injured.

‘Four of our combatants gallantly sacrificed.’

‘Recently in Bidor, Sungkai and other places the “Red Haired Monkeys” so called jungle ferret forces swaggered about in the squatter areas. They forced their way into the squatter houses and robbed the occupants of their properties, beat them up and interfered with the womenfolk. This created great hatred among the people.

‘On 26th July, the Liberation Army, having received information that over thirty Red Haired Monkeys led by a few reactionary Sakai and Running Dogs would come to disturb the squatters, laid an ambush at the Sungei Ras. The following day (27th) at about 12 noon we noticed the enemy advancing from the opposite bank. While they were crossing the river our directing comrade immediately ordered fire to be concentrated on the enemy. A bitter engagement ensued which lasted for approximately thirty minutes. After enquiring it was learnt that we had killed twenty-five enemies, among which eighteen were Red Haired Monkeys. In this engagement four of our combatants gallantly sacrificed their lives. Only after two days after this defeat did the Red Haired Monkeys dare to mobilise a hundred bestial soldiers to remove away, by a big sampan, their casualties. Later, as usual, the Red Haired Monkeys again blew their own trumpet saying that during the engagement on the 27th, only one Sakai killed, two Guardsmen seriously wounded and two slightly injured to cover their shameless defeat. It is really pitiful and amusing.’

It had been a difficult but necessary decision to make, to bury Guardsman Parkin in the jungle, but some nine months later a patrol returned to the site: his remains were exhumed and reburied in a military cemetery.

During July Number 3 Company had moved to Kuala Kubu Bharu—for obvious reasons known as K.K.B.—which was in the Second Battalion Scots Guards' area and under whose command they came for operations: this move was necessary because the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards had returned to England and the Scots Guards had the Grenadier area as well as their own to look after temporarily. From K.K.B. the Company had to find train guards and guards for the Kuala Lumpur Ammunition dump in addition to the usual jungle patrols; everyone was kept busy and there was even a patrol of cooks and messmen out in the jungle after a gang of bandits for four days, but without success. On another patrol, a camp capable of holding 150 bandits was found: Lance-Sergeant P. Brennan was in command of the leading group of the patrol: fresh tracks were found and for a mile he followed them in complete silence: he managed to get his group to within five yards of one of the huts before the alarm was given: though he had no idea how many bandits were in the camp, he ran straight in and engaged the fleeing enemy: unfortunately they all escaped but his dash, determination and example both on this occasion and on a number of previous occasions earned him a Military Medal. The Company rejoined the Battalion at the end of August.

On 19 and 20 August took place operation 'Trout': this involved the deportation from the Bertam valley, which is a few miles to the south-east of the Cameron Highlands, of all the squatters, as they were suspected of helping the bandits and supplying them with food and also of being implicated in the massacre of Sakai in the previous month. Two rifle companies and part of Headquarter Company were involved, together with police screening parties and a hundred special constables. In all 457 squatters, together with their belongings and livestock, were removed and sent to a detention camp *en route* for China, the livestock including 227 pigs and 90 ducks and chickens: it was quite a task!

In the following month a similar sized force took part in a screening operation in squatter areas along the Blue Valley road and succeeded in identifying and arresting thirty-three suspects. Tracks from the squatter areas were followed and ambushed and as a result three bandits were killed. Screening operations made life difficult for the

bandits: a village or settlement to be screened would be suddenly surrounded by our troops and all the inhabitants would be rounded up and made to pass before a closed truck in which would be seated one or more ex-bandits: they could see out through slits in the side of the vehicle but people could not see them; when they recognized a bandit or agent they called out and he was quickly marched off and locked up. It therefore made the bandits wary of visiting villages to buy food and they had to rely on agents to buy for them and deliver it. The agents in their turn became worried that the ex-bandits would pick them out as they might also pick out the extortionists who travelled round collecting money for the bandits.

In mid-September surrender terms were offered by the Government to the bandits: it was in fact a partial amnesty aimed at the minor 'cogs' in the gangs and at their agents, food suppliers and extortionists: it was not a pardon but it lifted the mandatory death penalty, the lot up till then of captured bandits and their associates: the 'small fry' would get light sentences, the killer would still receive the death penalty. High hopes were set on the success of this offer in persuading the 'small fry' to give up the fight and thereby starve the killers out, but by the end of the month only a dozen bandits had surrendered throughout the whole country. The answer probably was that those living in the gangs in the jungle, who were sick and tired of it all and would have liked to surrender, either never heard of the offer or were too frightened of their tougher friends and of what might happen to them if they were caught trying to desert.

October was spent in large-scale patrolling and screening operations: several bandit camps were found but in every case they had been abandoned—sometimes only shortly before the arrival of the troops, though one bandit was shot dead near Kampar. On one operation 3,252 people were screened, out of which twenty were arrested: on another operation a Sakai saw the trail of eight men and a patrol from Number 4 Company gave chase: later in the day they caught up with their quarry—another Coldstream patrol!

At the end of the month Number 2 Company moved down to Kuala Kubu Bahru where they were joined early in November by Battalion Tactical Headquarters and Numbers 1 and 4 Companies. The Battalion now had two and a half Companies of the First Battalion the Suffolk Regiment under command and was responsible for an area of 7,500 square miles, mostly consisting of thick jungle, which works out at about one and a half men to every ten square miles of jungle! They were, in fact, controlling both their own area and the

Second Battalion Scots Guards area, as the latter had moved down to Singapore for two months. It imposed a considerable strain on the Battalion but there were some successes, notably one when a party of bandits walked into an ambush laid by Number 2 Company: Lance-Sergeant Walker killed four with his Bren gun and for this and for distinguished behaviour both before and afterwards on operations he was awarded the Military Medal. One sad event was the death of Lance-Sergeant M. Tate, who was killed in a car crash while on his way to take part in a patrol.

By Christmas time the Battalion had returned to Tapah, except for the usual Company at the Cameron Highlands, this time Number 3 Company. This was their second Christmas in the country and they knew it would be their last, as in October they had been told that the Battalion was to return to England in August 1950.

The New Year started with part of Headquarter Company beginning the programme of Company visits to Penang for rest and refitting. Soon afterwards Number 1 Company moved down to Kuala Kubu Bahru again, and towards the end of the month had a success when they contacted a party of thirty-five bandits, of whom they killed two and probably wounded two more. Back at Tapah the remainder of the Battalion, with under command 'C' Company First Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and 'B' Company First Battalion the Green Howards, spent from 7 to 18 February in the jungle on extensive operations but without much success. They then had to move down to join Number 1 Company at Kuala Kubu Bahru, leaving the Tapah area to what remained of Headquarter Company and 'C' Company First Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

By the end of March the Battalion was back at Tapah and the Cameron Highlands and for the next four months patrolling and screening continued with the occasional success. There was a spirited fight on 28 May in the Sungkai area about twenty miles south of Tapah. A platoon of Number 3 Company, commanded by Second Lieutenant J. A. McGougan, spotted a party of eight bandits moving down a track ahead of them. They promptly opened fire, killed two and the remainder dispersed. Second Lieutenant McGougan then organized a systematic search of the area and after a little time Sergeant I. Lawson, who was the Platoon Sergeant, was shot dead at point-blank range by a bandit who had remained unnoticed among the roots of a large tree stump: two others, Lance-Sergeant Baxter and Guardsman Palfrey, were wounded and fell close by. Second Lieu-

tenant McGougan and Lance-Sergeant Butler set about the task of rescuing the wounded and disposing of the bandit; as they were doing this Lance-Sergeant Butler spotted another bandit and killed him: then, covered by fire from Second Lieutenant McGougan, he dashed across an open space, and having climbed on top of the tree stump, killed the bandit. For their gallantry and determination Second Lieutenant McGougan was awarded the Military Cross and Lance-Sergeant Butler the Military Medal. Sadly, despite their efforts, Guardsman Palfrey died of his wounds.

The Battalion also suffered some casualties in other engagements, Second Lieutenants C. G. C. Spencer and D. H. A. Lewey and Guardsman W. Light being wounded.

But the emphasis was now on the second phase of the Battalion's tour of duty in Malaya, that is the resettlement of the squatters. Although the Battalion had had a number of successes against the bandits, it was evident at the beginning of 1950 that the 'incident' rate had not decreased and so the Battalion—and in particular Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. V. Fitz-George-Balfour, C.B.E., M.C.,—initiated a scheme which was to be copied throughout the country. To quote an article written by him and Captain J. R. C. Riley:

'It was now clear that a more constructive policy would have to be pursued in the Battalion area, and after consultation with the District Officers and Police it was agreed that, whilst direct pressure should once more be brought to bear on the bandits, all efforts would be made to prepare a plan for dealing with the squatters in the area. The object which we set ourselves was to bring the squatters under effective Government control and by so doing give them the benefits of proper administration and police protection. Only then would it be possible to curtail both the voluntary supplying of the bandits and also the extortion of food and money from the hitherto unprotected squatter and his family.

'Whilst the Rifle Companies continued intensive jungle operations during April and May, Battalion Headquarters, together with Police and District Officers, worked together to produce a sound agreed plan. By the end of May the plan was ready, estimates had been made, a census taken, and the squatter areas mapped.

'The plan, as it was forwarded to the Government for approval, involved the concentration of some 7,000 squatter families (between 30,000 and 40,000 people) into about thirty new villages, each with an average population of 1,200 and an extent of approximately twenty-five acres. The density of houses was to be between ten and twelve to the acre: each village was to have a Police Post, a well, and a village hall, and was to be surrounded by an eight-foot perimeter fence which involved the use of

some 350 miles of barbed wire. Each squatter family were to dismantle their own house and reassemble it on their allotted site in the new village, free transport being provided by the Army. As far as possible squatters were to be left in possession of their existing plots of land and only be made to move their houses into the village, from which they would go out daily to work.

‘The process was called regrouping.

‘Certain squatter areas were, however, too remote, too exposed to bandit influence, or too small to warrant the setting up of a new village. In these cases the squatters would be moved right away into one of the other new villages and would be given new land in the surrounding area.’

The Government of Malaya readily provided the large sums of money needed to provide all the stores required for the scheme. Each Company was allotted areas and in June and July set about the task of moving the squatters into guarded villages. The troops entered into the task with enthusiasm because it was constructive work as opposed to the unconstructive task of plodding round the jungle, and it was the Junior Officers on whom the success or otherwise of the plan depended: to quote again from the article:

‘Once the village had actually been started the real responsibility for carrying the plan through fell almost entirely on the Platoon Commander concerned. He was probably visited each day by his Company Commander, but only for a short time, since the latter was, by that time, thoroughly involved in the planning of the next village.

‘The District Officer, or more usually a junior representative, probably spent several hours of each day at the village, but was not permanently there. If health was unsatisfactory it was up to the Platoon Commander to arrange for a travelling dispensary to visit the village; if he became worried that the sanitation was inadequate and it was beyond his means to rectify it, he would have to obtain help from the health authorities; if a squabble arose between two families it frequently fell to his lot to settle it; should communal work such as clearing the village square or fields of fire be required, the Platoon Commander would have to arrange it, even if it entailed hiring labour from some way off. Thus, whilst in no way detracting from the help of the civil authorities, which, within the limitations of their extreme shortage of staff, deserved the highest praise, there is no doubt that the success or failure in getting the village going depended on the energy, common sense and personality of the Platoon Commanders.’

Undoubtedly the scheme was a success, and, as has been said, was copied elsewhere in the country. By the time that the Battalion handed over to Number 45 Royal Marine Commando at the end of July, seven new villages had been established and were well on their

way to becoming orderly communities, and two more were ready for the squatters to move in. Two of these villages were named after the Battalion—Kampong Lang Shui Ho Chuen and Kampong Pui Fah Chuen which, being translated, mean Kampong Coldstream and Kampong Balfour. In 1970 the former was visited by a Coldstream Officer and was found to be still a thriving community.

On 1 August the Advance Party left and on the 3rd the main body left Tapah by train, and after a short stay in Singapore sailed on H.M.T. *Orbita* on 11 August for England. Left behind were a number of attached personnel from other corps and in particular Lieutenant N. E. McLeod of the New Zealand Regiment: he joined the Battalion in September 1949 and at once made himself very popular with all ranks. He showed that he could turn his hand to anything though he was a trifle shaken when told to take over as Quartermaster of part of the Battalion which was at Kuala Kubu Bahru for a time. 'What me take over QM', he said, 'why this is total war.' Before leaving he wrote to the Editor of *Bamboo Shoots*:

'Before I sneak quietly back to the saloons and the wide open spaces of New Zealand I would like to say that I have appreciated being with the Coldstream Guards very much. It has been a great experience for me and apart from the fact that I am now almost speaking English, I have learnt a great deal from you all.

'You've been most tolerant, and for this and for the fact that I have been allowed to take part in the life of the Battalion, I would like to thank you all.'

It was a great disappointment to all ranks that he was not allowed to accompany the Battalion back to England.

Finally, it should perhaps be recorded that not everyone appreciated the Battalion's contribution towards the defeat of the bandits. While the Battalion was plodding round the jungle, a soldier of the First Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry applied to his Commanding Officer for a transfer to the Coldstream Guards: the application was duly forwarded to G.H.Q. (Field Records) at Singapore, who replied that the transfer could not be approved as no unit of the Coldstream was stationed in Malaya! So perhaps the whole of this chapter is pure imagination . . .

III

THE THIRD BATTALION 1948-1959

THE Third Battalion landed at Southampton on Easter Day 1948, and within twenty-four hours all ranks were away on disembarkation leave. They reassembled at Pirbright on 3 May and at once got busy preparing to take part in the King's Birthday Parade. They were to provide a party of six Officers and 150 Other Ranks for street-lining in the Mall, but at the last moment the parade was cancelled—a great disappointment, as it would have been the Battalion's first appearance in London since 1936. For the next month or so, they were kept very busy running the Bisley Rifle Meeting, and in July they moved to Badajoz Barracks, Aldershot: this barracks has since been demolished, but it was sited near to the Wellington Monument, and the Royal Pavilion, which was close by, was used as the Officers' Mess.

By now it was a very under-strength Battalion, with Numbers 1, 2 and 3 Companies consisting of a full complement of Officers, Warrant Officers, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants, but no Lance-Corporals and only a few Guardsmen, while Number 4 Company provided a demonstration platoon, and the enemy, for exercises. Like the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards at Sennelager in Germany, the Battalion was to run Junior Leader Courses, which meant that they were to train private soldiers, or the equivalent, of all Regiments and Corps to be Lance-Corporals. About a hundred trainees arrived every fortnight: the courses, which included Drill, Weapon Training, Regimental Duties and Minor Tactics, lasted for six weeks, and each of the three training companies took it in turns to run a course.

The first course started at the end of August, and the School—as the Battalion really was—was soon going at full steam, but in mid-December the newly appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Sir William Slim—as he then was—visited the Battalion. Not surprisingly, he failed to see why Regiments and Corps should not train their own men to be Lance-Corporals, as they always had done in the past, and in due course it was decided that the Battalion should cease to run Junior Leader Courses.

Christmas 1948 was the first Christmas that the Battalion had spent in England since 1935, and needless to say the vast majority of all ranks went off on leave: to mark the occasion a special issue of the Battalion's weekly newspaper of Palestine days came out—*Sharper Yet*. One really has to be in a Battalion to understand the humour of its newspaper, but some items might appeal to everyone, such as the Drill Sergeant who was heard to shout 'Stand still, and move much faster', or the doggerel of two Officers who had recently left the Battalion to go to the Second Battalion in Malaya:

When Mr Stewart-Richardson's near
The Bandits quake with fear
But when Captain Riley arrives
It's their wives!

It was not until the spring of 1949 that the Battalion ceased to run the Junior Leader Courses, and by then about 1,100 trainees, in sixteen courses, had passed through the Battalion's hands. Its short tour of duty running the courses did, however, have one very important result: it saved the very existence of the Battalion—at any rate for a further eleven years. In the summer of 1948 the War Office was threatening to disband a battalion each of the Grenadiers and Coldstream: the Major-General, Sir John Marriott, by offering two battalions for Junior Leader Training, saved their existence, and by the time that they reverted to their normal role, the Malayan crisis had started and there was no more pressure to reduce the number of Battalions.

In May 1949 the Battalion moved to Victoria Barracks, Windsor and became once again a duty Battalion, finding Windsor Castle Guard: they found Number 8 Guard for the King's Birthday Parade and after the previous year's disappointment, at long last, made their first ceremonial appearance in London since 1936. There was the opportunity for a little training, a platoon at a time going over to Pirbright for three weeks, though this programme was interrupted when a party of 150 had to be found to unload ships in the Royal Docks Group for three weeks during a dock strike.

Towards the end of the following April the Battalion moved to London, to Wellington Barracks—or at least some of it did: an advance party had gone ahead, together with a party of 120 men to help in yet another dock strike, while a rear party and sufficient men to find Windsor Castle Guard had to be left behind and did not

rejoin the Battalion till 10 May. On the day of the move the main body consisted of just sixty!

The year 1950 was, of course, a most important one in the history of the Regiment, as it marked the Tercentenary of its formation, and all the ceremonial to mark the occasion fell to the lot of the Third Battalion, which was the only Battalion of the Regiment in England. The first occasion was the Annual Memorial Service, which, in that year was held in Westminster Abbey: it was a fitting day for the service, as it was the anniversary of the burial in the Abbey of the first Colonel of the Regiment, and during the service wreaths were laid on his tomb and on his Memorial. After the service, members of the Old Coldstreamers' Association formed up in Tothill Street and, led by the Band of the Regiment, marched to the Horse Guards Parade, where, as in other years, a wreath was laid by the Colonel of the Regiment on the Guards Division Memorial. The next occasion was the King's Birthday Parade, when the King's Colour of the Third Battalion was trooped and the Battalion found the Escort and Number 2 Guard: the Field Officer-in-Brigade-Waiting was the Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel E. R. Hill, D.S.O.

On 5 July His Majesty the King presented new colours to the Battalion on Horse Guards Parade. The Battalion was drawn up in four Guards facing the Horse Guards and dressed in Home Service Clothing: behind them, in battledress, were detachments of Number 13 Company from the Guards Depot, Number 16 Company from Pirbright and Coldstreamers of Number 1 (Guards) Independent Parachute Company, while on the Battalion's right, facing inwards, were the Band of the Regiment and the Corps of Drums of the Battalion, and on its left, also facing inwards, many hundreds of members of the Old Coldstreamers' Association from numerous branches, all, of course, dressed in plain clothes. The whole parade was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. G. Burns, D.S.O., M.C., the Commanding Officer.

On a dais in front of the Horse Guards Arch were Their Majesties the King and the Queen and other Members of the Royal Family: there were also two Commoners on the dais—the Speaker of the House of Commons and Mrs D. Clifton Brown who had been invited with the King's knowledge and approval to show that the Regiment's link with Parliament was even older than its link with the Crown.

In his address to the parade, His Majesty included the following words:

‘Many years ago the Coldstream took up arms, on Tower Hill, in the name of King Charles the Second. I know that since then neither he nor any other forebear of mine has ever regretted his decision to embody this Regiment of the New Model Army in his establishment.

‘Your long service to our country has been faithfully performed and I am proud to remember that more than one member of my family has served with you. My Great-Grandfather, the first Duke of Cambridge was for many years your Colonel and my first Cousin, Lord Frederick Cambridge, gave his life in this last War while commanding a Coldstream Company.’

The Parade ended with all those on parade, including the members of the Old Coldstreamers’ Association, marching past their Colonel-in-Chief.

It had been a very fine parade, but behind the scenes there had been moments of stress. When the Inspector of Regimental Colours first sent to Regimental Headquarters the design for the new Colours, it was noticed that the Company Badge on the Regimental Colour did not strictly conform to what was regarded as the sealed pattern of the badge as shown in the Regimental Colour Book. Objections were raised and the Badge was produced on the Regimental Colour to conform with the pattern in the Colour Book. It was, alas, not realized that heraldry is not an exact science; the drawing of any heraldic device does not necessarily follow an exact pattern, but is the result of the Herald’s interpretation of the blazon (or description of the Badge). The completed Colours arrived, but the Inspector of Colours refused to approve them and without his approval the Colours could not be presented: it was not until the afternoon before the Presentation that the approval was extracted.

On that same afternoon the Battalion cricket team was playing Harrow, and the Commanding Officer, the wicket-keeper, was hit on his Adam’s apple by a ball: next morning he could hardly speak—to the horror of his Second-in-Command, who had failed to learn the words of command and had just two hours to become word perfect. However, the doctor worked wonders and Colonel Burns found that by intoning the words of command he could be heard effectively.

There were two more events to mark this tercentenary year—one in the North and one in the West Country. In 1650 Monck’s Regiment of Foot was formed by five Companies being taken from Sir Arthur Hazelrigg’s Regiment, which was stationed at Newcastle, and five Companies from Colonel Fenwick’s Regiment, stationed at Berwick-

upon-Tweed. From 11 to 13 August a Detachment of the Regiment, in all twelve Officers and two hundred Other Ranks strong and including the Colonel of the Regiment, the Band of the Regiment and a detachment of the Third Battalion, paid a visit to these two places. Parades were held in both, the Regiment entertaining, and being entertained.

The last event was the laying up, on 2 September, of the old Colours of the Third Battalion in the Cathedral Church of St Peter in Exeter, a city of which the first Colonel, George Monck, had once been Lord High Steward: he was in fact born only thirty-five miles away at the village of Merton.

It had been a very eventful year and it continued to be eventful till the end as the Battalion was now due for service overseas once again. By now under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel I. W. Gore-Langton, M.B.E., it embarked on H.M.T. *Empire Test* at Liverpool on 15 November, and sailed for Tripoli.

The Battalion landed in Tripoli on 23 November 1950 and took over Gialo Barracks from the First Battalion who were returning home: they became once again, as in 'Palestine' days, part of First Guards Brigade, which was commanded by Brigadier W. L. Steele, O.B.E., who had commanded the Battalion both in Italy and in Palestine. Some of the older members of the Battalion were no strangers to Tripoli, having passed through there with the Eighth Army in 1943, and Gialo Barracks was known to at least two: one Sergeant had been held there by the Germans as a prisoner of war: later the British Army turned it into a hospital: and the Commanding Officer recognized the Officers' Mess, as the building in which he had had his arm amputated.

On 8 March 1951, exactly eight years after the 8th Army had entered Tripoli, the British administration of the country came to an end and the administration was taken over by the newly formed Government of Tripolitania. In fact it made little difference to the Battalion's role or activities, as during the transitional stage Great Britain remained responsible for the defence of the country and the maintenance of law and order. Life continued very much in the same way as it had done for the First Battalion: Companies took it in turns to go to Zavia for classification, the Battalion went to Tarhuna for field-firing and Company Training and Battalion, Brigade and Divisional Exercises were held. The King's Birthday Parade was held in Tripoli, for which the Battalion provided three Guards, and later a summer camp was established at Sabratha, which was visited by Companies

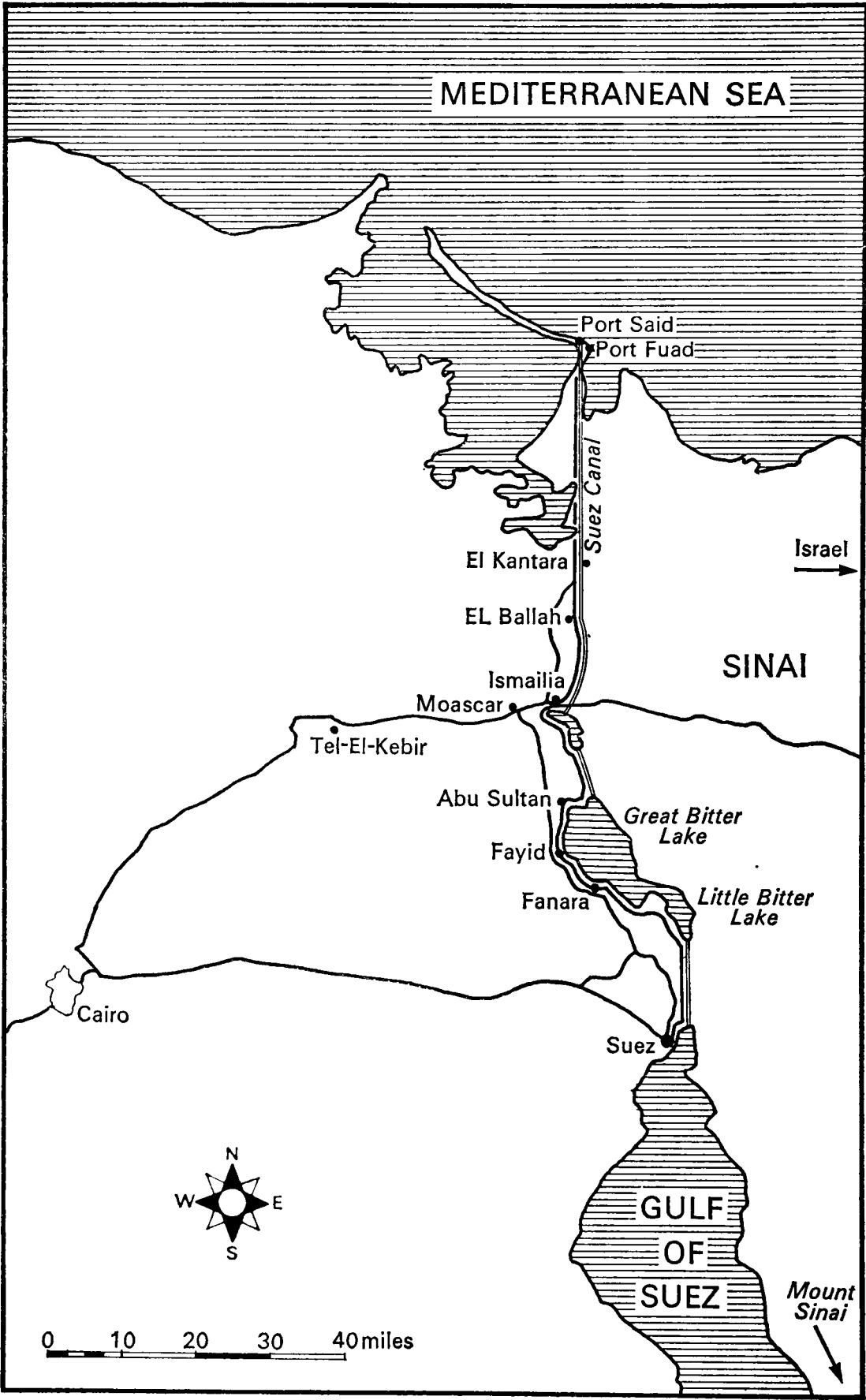
in turn and where the greatest kindness was shown to everyone by the Fourth/Seventh Royal Dragoon Guards.

For much of the time the Battalion was standing by to be flown to the Persian Gulf, where trouble loomed at Abadan: a good proportion of the vehicles and stores were loaded on to S.S. *Oakmore* which disappeared eastwards, and the lack of these vehicles and stores did not make training any easier. In the end the trouble came in Egypt and on 2 November 1951 the Battalion emplaned at Castel Benito Airfield in Hastings aircraft of the R.A.F. and was flown to Fayid in the Suez Canal Zone, thereby becoming the first complete Battalion of the Brigade of Guards to be moved by air.

The Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 empowered Great Britain to maintain a Garrison in the Canal Zone, a right that we wished to hold on to for a variety of reasons, including ensuring that the Canal was kept open and that the lives of British citizens in Egypt were protected. The Treaty was due to be reviewed in 1956 but the rise of nationalism in Egypt made the Egyptians feel that they could not tolerate foreign troops being stationed on their soil, and as a result they abrogated the Treaty. From then on the British troops in Egypt had to live in a state of operational readiness and reinforcements were brought in to protect our interests.

From Fayid, the Battalion moved to the huge Ordnance Depot at Tel-el-Kebir, where they took over guard duties on the perimeter wire and searchlight posts: from there, at times, they sent parties to Port Said to act as dock labourers. Early in January 1952 the local thugs, reinforced by a number of Cairo students, became very troublesome and eventually, on 11 January, attacked a train in Tel-el-Kebir village station. The Battalion's stand-by Platoon, which happened to be the Corps of Drums, was sent to the scene and at once came under considerable fire; they were followed by Numbers 3 and 4 Companies who occupied this village and the neighbouring one El Hamada: in the fight several armed thugs were killed and over thirty were arrested: we had one casualty, Sergeant Copson, who was killed by a sniper's bullet. The Battalion remained in occupation of the area for several weeks—an area which included some of the best duck shooting in Egypt, and needless to say, full advantage was taken of it.

February was spent mostly in the desert watching the roads from Cairo to the Canal Zone, until the 22nd of that month when they moved into the Old Basuto Camp (later known as Berwick Camp) at



Canal Zone of Egypt

Fanara, where they were to remain until they left the country at the end of 1953: as was usual for camps in the area, sleeping accommodation was in tents with permanent buildings for Messes, Cook-houses, Offices and Stores. It was not an exciting life, especially for the married man who had had to leave his family in Tripoli. There were guard duties at various Headquarters, an occasional tour of duty at the Ammunition Depot at Abu Sultan, exercises at all levels from Platoon to Division, and twice a Company was sent to Aqaba.

The first Company to go to Aqaba was Number 3, commanded by Major S. F. B. Codrington, where they became part of what was known as 'O' force. They went there in mid-October 1952 and returned at the beginning of January 1953. Number 4 Company, commanded by Major M. W. Stilwell, M.C., went there in March and returned in August. 'O' force consisted basically of a Company of infantry, a battery of Light Anti-Aircraft Artillery and a Royal Air Force Ground Detachment: they looked after the airfield there and acted as a buffer between the Arabs in Aqaba and the Jews in near-by Eilat: living conditions were good, the Jordanians were friendly and there was plenty of scope for training, recreation and visits to other parts of the country: it was, in fact, a most welcome change from the boredom of the Canal Zone.

There was one other detachment and that was, like the First Battalion, one of a hundred All Ranks who were flown to England to take part in the Coronation Parade.

It was not until Christmas Eve, 1953, that the Battalion left the Canal Zone, travelling home on board H.M.T. *Lancashire* and disembarking at Liverpool on 5 January 1954.

The years 1954 to mid-1956 were comparatively peaceful with the Battalion finding public duties and the usual round of other duties which fall to the lot of a Battalion of the Brigade stationed in London district. The word 'peaceful' is probably wrong, as life for most is remarkably busy.

In June 1956 the Battalion moved to Shorncliffe and joined First Guards Brigade, which was part of Third Infantry Division. Six weeks later the Egyptians decided to nationalize the Suez Canal and the Suez crisis had started. On 4 August orders to mobilize were received and Section A and B Reservists joined the Battalion over the period 9 to 11 August. The time and events are best described by Captain D. H. A. Lewey, who had assumed the appointment of Adjutant of the Battalion just a month before:

'The mobilization ordered was only partial and a large proportion of those recalled were specialists. By every train there arrived at Shorncliffe from Pirbright a party of Reservists under their own NCOs, properly dressed in uniform, substantive rank sewn on, inoculated, documents complete. I believe Captain W. J. M. Greener at Pirbright was largely responsible for this efficient organization, which made a very favourable impression on our reservists. RSM D. Glisson and I set up a receiving office and together saw and posted each man individually as he arrived. Some of the Class B Specialist Reservists had been out for six or seven years but every single man, and I think there were some 300 of them, came into that little office as though he had never left the Colours, "pulling the feet in" and giving his name, service dates and qualifications. Of all the 3rd Battalion Reservists only two failed to appear at Pirbright within the specified 24 hours; one was in Canada and the other seriously ill in hospital. I have seldom seen anything more heartening than these men's reactions to their sudden recall. They were splendid.

'The officer side was less successful. Perhaps because the only Regimental plans were for a general mobilization of officers, the partial recall at this time seemed to cause a nonsense. We received some ten captains and subalterns who had been "asked" to return. Apparently they were the wrong ones for most of them disappeared within a few days and others took their place. I am still uncertain on what basis these officers returned to us but I believe that in the first instance they all did so voluntarily, in many cases at the cost of great disruption of their private and business lives.

'This disruption was of course common to all ranks and many reservists' families had to move into cheaper accommodation, hand back articles being hire-purchased, and generally accept a lower standard of living. This the men cheerfully accepted so long as they believed they were to be used on active service. Only when this belief was sapped by false alarms and weeks of routine training did they become impatient. Even then there was only one occasion when a group of them let it be known, in a quiet and perfectly respectful manner, that their country was making life unreasonably difficult for them.

'From the first they were treated in every respect as regular soldiers and were required to turn themselves out like any other guardsman. In a matter of days they became indistinguishable as Reservists except that, being a few years older, they tended to behave more sensibly and steadily than the younger regular guardsmen. The specialists were absorbed into H.Q. and Support Companies, and the remaining 150 were formed into No. 2 Company, all reservists except for the Company Commander Major J. B. B. Pollard, and his Company Headquarters.

'The strength of the 3rd Battalion at this stage was about 880. Moores Barracks, Shorncliffe, was not designed for anything like this number. We therefore had recourse to double-tier bunks and two sittings for each meal. When we drilled, the Battalion could barely fit on the square, even with H.Q. Company formed in sixes.

'We were mostly at 48 hours' notice. The first operation orders and loading plans lasted us some time. The fighting echelon of vehicles, loaded to breaking point with ammunition, was in a Landing Ship in Barry Docks, Glamorgan. We had painted these vehicles yellow with large white "H's" for recognition. Without vehicles we marched everywhere and became very fit. Unfortunately it was not only our vehicles but most of our radio equipment and support weapons which were embarked and training began to become wearisome and unproductive without them. The authorities therefore issued us with a duplicate set, mostly produced from Territorial Army sources.

'Realistic information on what was happening was hard to come by and I used occasionally to take a boat out from the Household Brigade Yacht Club at Hamble to see if our Landing Ship was still there. Cowes Roads were always full of hired transports loaded with 3rd Division vehicles. One day I sailed round to find our Landing Ship full of most unmilitary looking people; of our vital "fighting echelon vehicles" there was no sign. It transpired that the plans had been changed, our vehicles sent back to us, and the War Correspondents embarked in "our" Landing Ship.

'One now knows that this marked the end of the plan to land on the beaches of Alexandria, a plan in which 1st Guards Brigade, to which we belonged, was to have been an assault brigade. With the change of plan to a Port Said landing we entered a prolonged period of chaos, passing through a dozen variations of orders and periods of notice including two recalls to immediate notice and a day when the Commanding Officer told the Battalion, in orders, "this time it really is firm; we sail tomorrow". The morale of the Battalion soared to dizzy heights and I fingered the sealed orders in the safe. Two days later we returned the orders unopened and reverted to seven days' notice.

'Once again, in mid-November, our transport went off, this time all to Welsh ports and we were brought to short notice once more. By now we were becoming veterans of false alarms and I was woken at one o'clock in the morning with a signal telling us to produce fresh loading plans for an amphibious exercise at Stranraer. "I don't believe a word of it," I remember saying, "Do nothing." The exercise was cancelled at noon next day.

'While we came down to 48 hours' notice once again, our transport and equipment actually set sail in two ships for the Mediterranean. Captain R. A. Q. Shulldham, the Transport Officer, and about 120 NCOs and men, mostly drivers, were aboard. As far as we were concerned they sailed into limbo: we had no idea where they were.

'The Parachute landings took place in Egypt. We followed the news anxiously, daily expecting orders to move ourselves. Suddenly in the early hours of a Monday morning we heard that the Anglo-French forces had halted. In due course the whole depressing truth became clear and the Reservists began to enquire about their future. A sudden order arrived to release them—all of them, wherever they were. A lot of ours were on the

two transports, which we discovered had arrived: one at Malta and one at Gibraltar, and between them these Reservists had about a quarter of the Battalion's vehicles and equipment on their temporary charge. Released they were. We never even saw them. A Court of Inquiry on the inevitable losses was ordered, despite our objections, with Major R. J. D. E. Buckland, M.B.E., the Second in Command, as President. Half way through his labours when he was still totalling the thousands of pounds worth of missing items, this crowning folly was cancelled; all losses were to be written off.

'It had been an instructive few weeks for a new adjutant but it is hard to find any other kind words for the experience.

'Only one member of the Battalion actually landed in Egypt—Captain M. G. Willasey-Wilsey, attached as a Liaison Officer to Headquarters 3rd Division.

'The Battalion returned to peacetime activities, was told to learn Greek and a few weeks later was posted to Germany.'

It was in February 1957 that the Battalion moved to Germany, travelling by what was then the usual route, train to Harwich, boat to the Hook of Holland and train on to Dusseldorf. On arrival they took over Llanelly Barracks at Hubbelrath as part of the Fourth Guards Brigade, the other two Battalions being the First Battalion and the First Battalion Grenadier Guards. The Battalion had last been stationed in Germany in March 1919.

For the next two years the Battalion played its part in the usual arduous training and sporting programme of the British Army of the Rhine, returning to England and Wellington Barracks in February 1959. But, alas, the Battalion had little time to live. Once again the Army was to be reduced in strength, and once again the life of the Third Battalion was threatened: this time the threat was carried out and later in the year the Battalion was placed in suspended animation, which is really a polite word for disbandment.

The last few months were filled with ceremonial, with the Battalion taking its share of Public Duties. The Queen's Colour was trooped on the Queen's Birthday Parade, when the Battalion found the Escort and Number 2 Guard, the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, who as is usual was in command of the parade, being the Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Windsor Clive. On 24 July the Battalion paraded on Tower Hill, where in 1661 the Regiment took up its arms as the Lord General's Regiment of Foot Guards: they then exercised the Regiment's right of marching through the City with drums beating, Colours flying and bayonets fixed. At the

Mansion House the Lord Mayor took the Salute and at the Guildhall the Colours were handed over to the Lord Mayor for safe keeping: they were to be lodged in the City church of St Lawrence Jewry.

The Battalion did, however, have to continue to find Public Duties for a further six weeks, and the Colours had to be borrowed for this time. They found Queen's Guard for the last time on 31 August.

The following morning came the final parade, which was held at Wellington Barracks. The Battalion was formed up in sixes with a space left in the centre for the Old Guard: present also on parade was a party from the First Battalion and a party from Thirteenth and Sixteenth Companies, representing the Second Battalion, which was in Kenya, and there were many Old Comrades watching. The Old Guard was received by the parade at the present. After an address by the Colonel of the Regiment and an advance in review order, the Colours were marched off parade: it was perhaps fitting that they were 'decked with laurel', 1 September being the anniversary of the Battle of Villers-Cotterets 1914, one of the first battles in which the Battalion was engaged and one of the Regiment's 'Laurel Anniversaries'. All that remained was for the Battalion to be marched off parade and to be given the final order by the Commanding Officer 'Third Battalion—dismiss'.

And so after sixty-two years, ended the life—at any rate for the foreseeable future—of a very fine Battalion. The Commanding Officer had sent a message to Her Majesty the Queen and received the following reply:

'I sincerely thank you for the message which you have sent to me from the final parade of the 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards.

'Those who are on parade and the former members of the Battalion who are watching them know as I do what a distinguished record of service both in war and peace is drawing to a close today.

'I send my warm thanks and good wishes to all connected with the Battalion and I rejoice that their well established traditions will live on in the Coldstream.'

ELIZABETH R.

Colonel-in-Chief.

Finally, Colonel Windsor Clive received the following letter from General Sir Torquil Matheson, Bt., K.C.B., C.M.G., who, aged over eighty-eight, was the oldest living Coldstream Officer and who commanded the Battalion in the First World War in 1915.

‘It is with very great regret that I have to write to say I am quite unable to come to the Last Parade of the 3rd Battalion on 1st September.

‘It has always been a wonderful Battalion ever since its formation.

‘It has always had a very distinctive spirit, and its retirement to a state of “Suspended Animation” will be a terrible loss to the whole Regiment, and indeed to the Brigade of Guards.

‘As Second-in-Command of the 3rd Battalion, I had the honour to Command the firing line on outpost duty, in the Battalion’s first engagement with the Germans, at Landrecies. Two Companies were employed, and nothing could have been finer than the way in which All Ranks acquitted themselves on that occasion.

‘That was only the 1st chapter of a magnificent record in war.

‘I can’t tell you how much I mind not being able to attend this magnificent Battalion’s Last Parade on 1st September, particularly as I am the Battalion’s oldest existing Commanding Officer, and I hope you may be able to express my feelings in some way to the Battalion on this occasion.’

IV

THE FIRST BATTALION 1948-1965

THE First Battalion sailed from Haifa on 30 June 1948, on S.S. *Eastern Prince*, a ship that they shared with the First Battalion Grenadier Guards. Together with the rest of First Guards Brigade they landed at Tripoli, where they were to be stationed for the best part of two and a half years. To start with the Battalion was scattered in three different barracks and camps and it was not until 23 July that their permanent base, Prinn Barracks, was sufficiently ready to take all except one Company, which remained with the First Battalion Grenadier Guards in Gialo Barracks.

Tripoli had once been one of the showpieces of Mussolini's African Empire: the war had passed through it in 1943, but by 1948 there was little sign of war damage. Situated on the Mediterranean, the modern Italian town had wide oleander-lined streets, while the Arab quarter had the usual twisted lanes. The countryside around was remarkably green, a tribute to the irrigation work of Italian engineers and settlers. The Arab populace were, on the whole, quiet and peaceful and the Battalion was only once called out on Internal Security duties: that was in May 1949, when the B.B.C. announced that Great Britain and Italy had agreed that Tripolitania should be handed back to Italy in 1951: however, within a week news was received that the United Nations had turned down the proposal and peace returned to Tripoli. About ten Arabs had been hurt and the police had fired a few shots and used a little tear-gas: however, not one soldier had to fire a shot.

For the Battalion there was plenty of training with Battalion, Brigade and Divisional Exercises. There was a training camp at Tarhuna, sixty miles south-east of Tripoli in the hinterland, where the Battalion would go for two or three weeks at a time and in the summer months a summer camp was set up about fifty miles west of Tripoli on the seashore at Sabratha: each Company went there for a fortnight, with some training in the morning and relaxation in the afternoon: their stay was always made more pleasant and enjoyable because of the hospitality of the Fourth/Seventh Royal Dragoon Guards who were stationed near by.

At the end of 1948 married families started arriving and were

scattered throughout Tripoli in rented houses and flats. For the unmarried or those whose families had not been able to join them, leave could be taken in England, charter flights being arranged for those who could afford the £50 return fare. For those wanting a cheaper holiday a leave centre was opened, largely through the initiative and energy of the Second-in-Command, Major C. P. M. Worrall, in Tunis, where the French authorities were most co-operative. Small parties also were able to get over to Malta for leave. Nearer at hand there were places of interest to visit such as the ruins of Leptis Magna on the coast some sixty miles east of Tripoli. Of sport there was nearly every kind—cricket, football, swimming and riding: race meetings were held and for the more mechanically-minded there was a speedway track.

In July 1949 the Battalion changed over with First Battalion Grenadier Guards and moved into Gialo Barracks, a change welcomed by everyone, except perhaps the Grenadiers, as the Barracks was on the outskirts of Tripoli and close to the sea, a great advantage in the hot weather. They had by now taken over from First Battalion Irish Guards, who had returned to England, the task of finding the air/desert rescue patrol: this patrol was permanently at six hours' notice to move off out into the desert to recover the survivors of any crashed aircraft in or near Tripolitania. There were few in the Battalion who had any real experience of the problems of living and working in the desert for any length of time: a considerable amount of training was required to give the drivers experience of the various types of 'going' that could be expected and to train the Officers in the use of sun compasses and azimuth tables for dead-reckoning. They continued to find this duty until their stay in Tripoli came to an end: in November 1950 the Third Battalion arrived and on 1 December the First Battalion embarked for home on H.M.T. *Empire Trooper*, taking with them the families—forty wives and forty-five children.

The Battalion arrived at Southampton on the evening of 10 December: they disembarked the following morning, moved by train to Windsor and were sent on disembarkation leave. They reassembled at Victoria Barracks on 8 January 1951 and started finding Windsor Castle Guard: by 2 February they were finding Public Duties in London as well and did so until 31 March.

On 3 April there was a parade of special importance to the Regiment: His Majesty King George VI presented new Colours to both the First and Second Battalions. The two Battalions and the Band of

the Regiment were formed up on the lawns beyond the East Terrace of Windsor Castle, the whole parade being under the command of Colonel E. R. Hill, D.S.O., the Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel. It was a perfect spring day and to quote the *Household Brigade* magazine (in an article which was not written by a Coldstreamer, or even a Guardsman) 'The highest praise is simply to narrate the truth, how everything went off as it should have done: if there was a hitch no one noticed it and in that audience there was many a critical observer.'

In his speech His Majesty said 'Thirty years ago my father presented the Regiment with new Colours. Then, as now, our country had endured the trial of a great war, and faced a stormy and uncertain future. He referred to you in the words used by Oliver Cromwell of his Ironsides: "Men who make some conscience of what they do—men who know what they are fighting for and love what they know." That is how you were addressed by one who knew you well, and that is the reputation which you have maintained throughout my reign. In giving you these Colours, I am confident that you will honour and guard them in the future, as you have done so faithfully in the past.'

The old Colours were later laid up in the King's Chapel, Gibraltar.

The summer was spent in the usual round of Public Duties, partly in London and partly at Windsor and sometimes in both, and two Guards were found for the King's Birthday Parade, though in the autumn there was some training at Pirbright and on Salisbury Plain.

By the middle of October the Battalion was back at Windsor and preparations were starting for the Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel's annual inspection when they were put at twenty-eight days' notice to move to the Middle East as part of Thirty-second Guards Brigade. Ten days embarkation leave was granted and on 22 November, rather under a year after arrival back from Tripoli, the Battalion was on the move overseas again, following the Third Battalion, who had already flown from Tripoli to Egypt, towards the Eastern Mediterranean. At Portsmouth, they embarked on the Aircraft Carrier H.M.S. *Illustrious*: while waiting to go aboard they were formed up facing Nelson's flagship *Victory* and the remarks of one Guardsman, who thought that they were going to sail on that ship, were unprintable. . . .

The Aircraft Carrier had been stripped of its aircraft and crews and the main hangar had been fitted up to accommodate 1,500 men in hammocks: also on board were the Forty-ninth Field Regiment Royal Artillery, the First Battalion the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and some divisional Troops of the Third Infantry

Division. The transport was all on the flight deck, though part of this deck had been kept clear for use as a 'square' and for recreation. The ship sailed early on 23 November and by that evening was moving at high speed through rough water: the forward aircraft lift from the flight deck to the hangar had been left open for ventilation; the rough seas started coming over the bow and down the liftshaft, drenching those in hammocks near the bottom of the shaft: the lift was therefore shut and the consequent lack of ventilation caused a lot of sickness. However, the problem was solved by the sea moderating the following morning. Apart from a brief call at Gibraltar, where a Guardsman who had been operated on for appendicitis was landed, it was an uneventful voyage to Cyprus with the Navy doing everything it could to make the soldiers as comfortable as possible.

The port of Famagusta in Cyprus was reached on 29 November and during the morning the troops were landed in lighters and taken in a remarkable array of locally hired vehicles to Polemidhia Camp on a hill-side just above Limassol, a small port in the south-west of the island: the transport was brought ashore later. Polemidhia was basically a tented camp, though there were huts for offices and messes, and the tents had electric light and concrete bases. The Battalion was to stay there for two months—and two very wet months they were—until in mid-January 1952 the situation in Egypt worsened and there were serious riots which involved the murder of a number of Europeans. There were various plans for the move of the Brigade and Battalion to Egypt, including one which envisaged a landing at Alexandria to restore law and order and to protect the lives of British subjects. In the end, towards the end of January and early in February, the Battalion crossed over a Company at a time to Port Said, taking with them their tents and accommodation stores, including wardrobes, beds, tables and the Commanding Officer's bath, and concentrated at Tel-el-Kebir where they found the Third Battalion: the bath was a most valuable asset but its removal from Cyprus led to lengthy correspondence and in the end it had to be paid for!

At Tel-el-Kebir, the Battalion occupied a tented and hutted camp called 'Port Louis': it had previously been occupied by Mauritian Pioneer Companies and was within the perimeter of the vast Ordnance Depot: needless to say every opportunity was taken to make up deficiencies of stores and equipment from the various Ordnance Stores. On 8 February the Battalion took over the perimeter defence of the area which involved Guards at the two main gates and at the

water supply, the manning of fifteen searchlight towers covering the perimeter wire and the provision of mobile patrols along the wire: despite all these precautions the Egyptians still succeeded in getting in and stealing stores. There was also an independent Garrison Defence Company, composed of men from a variety of Regiments and Corps who opened fire at the slightest provocation, sometimes without challenging, as Second Lieutenant A. Bedford-Russell learned one night when visiting searchlight posts: it very nearly cost him and his Orderly, Guardsman Baxter, their lives.

On 17 and 18 February the Battalion moved to Wolseley Camp, El Ballah on which they were to be based for the rest of their time in the Canal Zone, that is for the following eighteen months. El Ballah is a signal station a few miles south of El Kantara on the Suez Canal: there were three camps there lying between the Canal and the Sweetwater Canal two miles inland, the main camp housing the Parachute Regiment Royal Artillery, and such garrison establishments as there were, which did, however, include a cinema, a camp housing Headquarters Thirty-second Guards Brigade and the First Battalion Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and Wolseley Camp, which could house the whole of the First Battalion, though to start with Number 2 Company was at Port Fuad—on the east bank of the Canal opposite Port Said, and Number 3 Company was at El Kantara: in addition the Medium Machine Gun Platoon covered a track leading into El Kantara and El Ballah from the desert. El Kantara was a most important place as the main ferry across the northern half of the Canal was situated there and also the pumping-station from which all fresh-water supplies for the Egyptian garrison in northern Sinai were supplied. The Third Battalion of the Brigade, the First Battalion Scots Guards, was at Port Said. Wolseley Camp was of the usual Middle East type: the ground was sand at its sandiest, though as time went by parts of the camp were converted into gardens by the removal of soil and grass from the banks of the Sweetwater Canal and by constant watering: most evenings a fatigue party of Officers could be seen at work, and they eventually created quite a colourful garden round their mess.

For most, the eighteen months at El Ballah was a most boring and frustrating time: it was not very comfortable, it was hot, and there were—despite all possible precautions—far too many flies! The married man, particularly, felt that he had been sent overseas on a short-term emergency and found himself, together with literally tens of thousands of other soldiers, spending endless months doing little

except stop the Egyptians stealing his belongings. Recreation was limited to swimming in the Suez Canal, football or cricket on the sand and the occasional visit to Port Said or Ismailia when the political situation permitted and men were not likely to be attacked. There were leave camps in the Canal Zone, but a leave camp can lose its attraction if the man cannot leave it and meet a little female company in the nearest town. A certain number of men were able to go to Cyprus for leave and several parties travelled south through the Sinai Desert to visit St Catherine's Monastery, built on the site of the Burning Bush seen by Moses; the Bush can still be seen within the walls of the Monastery, which is built in the form of a Crusader Castle. Leave to England was more difficult and was restricted to those who had compassionate reasons or were urgently required for courses or postings at home: for most of the Battalion's stay in the Zone, the position of the serviceman who wished to leave was an odd one: the Egyptians did not, officially, recognize his presence in the country so he could only leave on a naval or military ship or aircraft: most passages home were by aircraft, supposedly Royal Air Force, but in fact Charter Company Aircraft, whose crews were no doubt members of the R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve, the uniform of which they wore and whose aircraft were painted in R.A.F. Colours.

Civilian shipping lines could not afford to accept British servicemen as passengers as, if they did so, the Egyptians were liable to ban the line concerned from using the Canal in the future. The result of the shortage of transport home was that men due for release from the service could not be got home by the proper date and had to be kept serving in Egypt for an extra month or more: there were three hundred men due for release in 1952 in the Battalion, so this was quite a problem: to overcome it, the Battalion and the First Battalion Scots Guards organized a 'private enterprise' system for any man who was willing to pay towards his fare home. They were shipped free by the Royal Navy to Malta from where they flew home at their own expense, their tickets having been booked and paid for in advance under Battalion arrangements: while in Malta they could live free in a transit camp. This system was approved by Headquarters British Troops in Egypt but eventually stopped by the War Office as a result of a question in Parliament: it was apparently thought unfair or improper that men who were willing to pay towards getting home, should do so more quickly than those who were not willing to pay.

As the Battalion had been sent out for an emergency, which was

not expected to last for more than a few months, no families were allowed out, but, as the months passed and there seemed to be no prospect of a return to England in the near future, the question of bringing out families was considered: there were, however, no quarters in the El Ballah area: tented quarters were thought of but the scheme never came to anything and no family ever joined the Battalion in the Canal Zone.

Outlying Companies and Platoons were gradually withdrawn and by mid-April the whole Battalion was concentrated in Wolseley Camp, except for one Platoon watching the ferry at El Kantara and daily patrols to stop the Egyptians from stealing telephone cable. The Battalion's operational role continued to be the occupation of Alexandria and movement of the Battalion by air was practised from one airfield to another, within the Zone: on one occasion the Adjutant and four of the Company Commanders were somewhat shaken when their aircraft, on landing, missed the runway, but bounced safely to rest in the sand—watched—no doubt to the Pilot's dismay—by the Divisional Commander and Air Officer Commanding.

The 10 August was a sad day as it was the day on which the Quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. R. Cooper, M.B.E., left. Before the war he had had a distinguished career in the ranks, rising to be Superintending Clerk at Regimental Headquarters. He was commissioned as Quartermaster to the Guards Depot in October 1937 and, from October 1941, served successively as Quartermaster to the Sixth Battalion, Fifth Battalion and First Battalion. He was the first, and so far the only, Coldstream Quartermaster to reach the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while still serving with a Battalion, a rank to which he was promoted in June 1951. The Battalion turned out for his departure: he was presented with a side-drum and, standing in the Commanding Officer's car, he was drawn to the Camp gate by his staff and the cooks.

RSM J. C. Cowley, D.C.M., who in a recent letter referred to him as being known as 'Uncle Sidney', wrote soon afterwards:

'As the Quartermaster stood bare headed acknowledging the waves and cheers, the thought struck us that our guide and mentor, who had seen the Battalion through many changes, was this time changing quarters on his own. An empty feeling pervaded the camp for the rest of the day.'

Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper went back to the Guards Depot for a year before retirement: two years later he died and his former war-time Commanding Officer, Colonel E. R. Hill, D.S.O., wrote of him:

‘Sidney Cooper was indeed a great character as well as a great Quartermaster, being very efficient and yet beloved by all. It was a pleasure to him to help all who needed help, and the result was that all ranks did their best to help him and enjoyed doing so.’

In October and November there were Brigade and Divisional Exercises in the southern half of the Canal Zone. On one occasion, to save track-wear, the Carriers were moved south down the Canal in landing-craft: unfortunately one of the craft went aground in the Great Bitter Lake and stayed there for twenty-four hours: the only food available to the Lance-Corporal and men on board were the survival rations which were carried in a box on every vehicle, but when they got ashore these were untouched, because written on the boxes were the words ‘to be opened only on the authority of an Officer’. They were well disciplined but very hungry men!

The month of December was spent guarding the Base Ammunition Depot at Abu Sultan from theft by Egyptians. The perimeter was over ten miles in length: by day it could be covered by seven observation posts, but by night a hundred men were required for guard and patrol duty—the latter duty had its hazards as the perimeter was fully mined but not fully fenced, and where there was no fence the line of the minefields was not at all clear. One Officer took a patrol through an unmarked minefield but luck was on their side. At the end of the month the Battalion returned to El Ballah; no one had been hurt and no ammunition had been stolen. The only thing that had been missed was Christmas Day, and that had to be celebrated on New Year’s Day.

In May 1953 the Battalion sent a party of five Officers and one hundred Other Ranks to take part in the Coronation procession in London: this left the Battalion very weak in numbers—only 350—at a time when political tension in Egypt was mounting and the return of the detachment in mid-June was most welcome: what was even more welcome was the news which arrived towards the end of July that the Battalion would be relieved by the First Battalion Welsh Guards in early September, and on 22 August the Advance Party left by air for England.

On 11 September, the main body of the Battalion embarked in H.M.T. *Empire Halladale* at Port Said, leaving a Rear Party of five Officers and eighty Other Ranks at Wolseley Camp, El Ballah, to await the arrival of First Battalion Welsh Guards. After a somewhat rough passage through the Bay of Biscay, the Battalion disembarked at Liverpool on 23 September, and most went straight on leave from

the port, having handed in their arms, been paid and given a railway warrant: a few, not many, were delayed while they explained to the Customs Officers why they had not declared cigarettes and other dutiable goods! The arms and baggage were loaded on to a train and taken to Windsor, where the Battalion was to take over Victoria Barracks—the baggage party consisting largely of those who had quarters at Windsor. The ship was due to sail for Glasgow in the afternoon and there were a few awkward moments when it was discovered that the Colours were locked in a cabin, the key of which was held by a member of the ship's company who had gone on leave: however, the Colours were extracted before the ship sailed and the baggage train left. The Baggage Party were well looked after on their journey south, as despite every warning that the main body were going on leave direct from Liverpool, food and drink for a whole Battalion was produced at several stops.

There was only one thing to mar the day and that was the receipt of the news of the death of Captain G. A. G. Smith. He and two brother Officers were driving home across Europe, and on the evening of 18 September they arrived at Dubrovnik on the coast of Yugoslavia. As all the hotels were full, they had dinner and then drove a short distance along the coast. Finding what appeared in the dark to be a suitable camping site, they started to put up their tent. Captain Smith, having hammered in a peg, stepped back, and without a sound, disappeared: it was found that he had stepped back into a previously unnoticed tunnel, and had fallen over 200 feet on to the shore below. He was buried at Dubrovnik and the Yugoslav Army provided a Bearer Party of Officers and a Firing Party.

On 8 October sufficient Officers and Other Ranks returned from leave to provide Windsor Castle Guard, which they took over on 20 October, and a week later the remainder of the Battalion re-assembled. They were at once plunged into London District life and within the following four weeks, in addition to finding Windsor Castle Guard, found street-liners for the Opening of Parliament and a Detachment to march in the Lord Mayor's Show and were inspected by both the Regimental-Lieutenant-Colonel and the Major General—in each case the full Annual Inspection.

The pattern continued the same for the first half of 1954, with the Battalion having for a good deal of the time a Detachment in London so that they were finding Public Duties there as well as at Windsor. At the Queen's Birthday Parade the Queen's Colour was trooped and

they found the Escort and Number 2 Guard, the Field Officer-in-Brigade-Waiting being the Commanding Officer.

It was a pleasant relief for most when they moved in August to the Stanford Training Area in Norfolk for about two months, to train Reservist Officers and Other Ranks of all Regiments of the Brigade of Guards: they came in three batches, for a fortnight each, and over 1,000 passed through the Battalion's hands.

Then followed a year of Public Duties with the Battalion moving to Chelsea Barracks on 1 March 1955. At the end of the year, they became due for service abroad again, and on 29 November they moved to Germany, travelling by train and boat to Krefeld: there they took over Bradbury Barracks from the Second Battalion, whom they replaced in Fourth Guards Brigade which was commanded by Brigadier W. A. G. Burns, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. The families had been moving overseas for some weeks and many were there, installed in their new quarters or hirings, ready to welcome their husbands. Even in 1955, moving a Battalion overseas was not made easy: no cranes were available at Harwich or the Hook of Holland, and all baggage and crates had to be manhandled by the Guardsmen on to and off the ship.

The Battalion was to remain in Germany for very nearly three years, and life followed the usual pattern for an Infantry Battalion in British Army of the Rhine, visits to training areas at Sennelager, Haltern and Putlos, Company, Battalion, Brigade and Divisional Exercises, the Queen's Birthday Parade at Dusseldorf, and Annual Inspections. There was, of course, leave, and from Krefeld it was easy to get by air, rail or road to most parts of Europe. In January 1958 the Battalion moved twenty miles to Gort Barracks at Hubbelrath when they joined the remainder of Fourth Guards Brigade; they were not replaced by a Battalion of the Brigade of Guards and this move severed a nine-year link between the Brigade and Krefeld, in general, and Bradbury Barracks in particular—the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards 1949–52, the Second Battalion Coldstream Guards 1952–5 and the First Battalion 1955–8. In November of the same year the Battalion returned to England.

On arrival they went back to Chelsea Barracks which they had left just under three years before: it had not changed much, if at all, though plans were in hand to rebuild it in the near future. For most of 1959 the Battalion remained at Chelsea, finding Public Duties: they

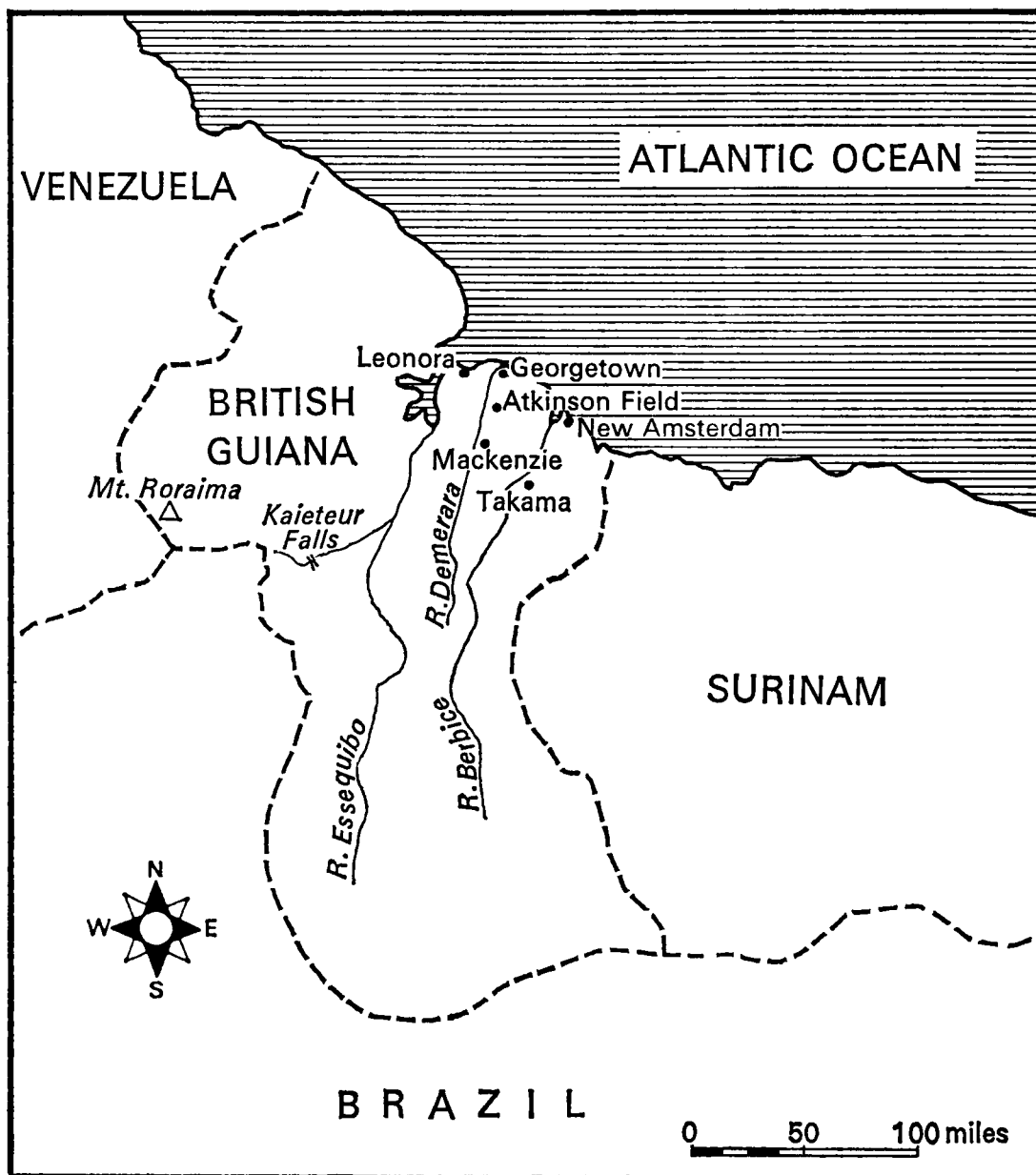
found Numbers 3 and 4 Guards for the Birthday Parade, the Escort and Number 2 Guard being found by the Third Battalion. In July and August they went off to Salisbury Plain for four weeks' training, but were back in London in time to take part in the Third Battalion's farewell Parade. At the end of October they moved to Lydd, leaving a Company behind to close down Chelsea Barracks, which was to be rebuilt: for once there were no barrack damages: the place had to be stripped and stores distributed around England from the south coast to Yorkshire: there were remarkably few finds, other than two rifles in a water tank in a loft and some chamber pots and wash-basins bearing Queen Victoria's crest, which were thrown away—a pity as nowadays they might have fetched quite a price.

For most of 1960 the Battalion was based on Lydd, though for long periods at a time a Detachment was kept in Wellington Barracks for Public Duties. There were two particularly noteworthy events in which they took part: in April the President of France, General de Gaulle, paid a State Visit to this country and during the visit he reviewed the Household Troops on Horse Guards. In July a Detachment of the Battalion and the Band of the Regiment paid a visit to Coldstream to mark the 300th anniversary of the departure of the Regiment from the Burgh.

In November the Battalion moved to Windsor, where they remained for nearly two years; for part of that time, August 1961 to February 1962, they were very under strength, as Number 1 Company, made up to a strength of 130 Officers and Other Ranks had been sent to Kenya to be attached to the Second Battalion, themselves under strength because of a Detachment of two Companies in Bahrain and later Zanzibar.

In October 1962 it was time for the Battalion to be on the move again and during the first fortnight of that month, they were flown in six lifts in Britannia aircraft belonging to civilian charter firms to British Guiana, now Guyana. There they relieved the First Battalion the East Anglian Regiment and became the first battalion of Foot Guards ever to have served in South America. British Guiana was the only British Colony on the mainland of South America and is on the north-east coast of the continent. It is bordered by Venezuela, Brazil and Surinam (formerly Dutch Guiana) and is about 450 miles from north to south: 95 per cent of the population, which at the time numbered about 560,000, lived on the narrow coastal strip: the interior of the country is largely uninhabited and partially unexplored:

it is a land of mountains, of great rivers and waterfalls and of forests. The people are of a great mixture of races, indigenous Indians, the African descendants of Negro slaves, the descendants of East Indians, Portuguese and Chinese brought in as labourers after the abolition of slavery, and Europeans, mostly British: in addition there



British Guiana

is, of course, every possible cross-breeding of these peoples: however, the two main groups were the East Indians, who accounted for about half the population, and the Africans who were about 200,000 strong.

In April 1953, the colony was granted internal self-government and Dr Jagan, an East Indian, was elected Prime Minister, but later in the year the constitution was suspended by the British Government in

order to prevent Communist subversion of the Government of the Colony. During the next eight years the Colony gradually progressed back to internal self-government, which was finally re-granted in 1961, with Dr Jagan as Prime Minister once again. In 1962, he attempted to bring in a harsh budget to which the African and European communities reacted strongly: there were riots in the capital, Georgetown, in which several people were killed and a large amount of damage caused. The garrison had consisted of one Company detached from a Battalion in the West Indies: this was now brought up to Battalion strength, the First Battalion the East Anglian Regiment being flown out on a nine months' unaccompanied tour, and it was to relieve this Battalion that the First Battalion was sent out on a six to nine months' tour, accompanied by a Company of the Second Battalion. For tactical and administrative reasons the Battalion had to be split into four. About half were based on Atkinson Field, an American lease-lend airfield, where they lived in buildings lent to them by the Americans and where Adjutant's drill parades were carried out in the shadow of United States Air Force Bombers—somewhat to the surprise of G.I.s working on the aircraft, who always stopped work to watch the form up: they were even more surprised, later on, when the Battalion was preparing to go home, to see part of their airfield being used to represent the Forecourt of Buckingham Palace, in rehearsals for Guard Mounting. The Commanding Officer with a Tactical Headquarters and two Rifle Companies were stationed in Georgetown, some twenty-seven miles away where they lived in requisitioned houses. Georgetown lies on the east bank of the Demerara River with the Berbice River some thirty miles to its east: in case civil disturbances should cut ferry communications across those two rivers, a Platoon was stationed at the Leonora estate to the west of the Demerara River and another at New Amsterdam on the east bank of the Berbice River: these Platoons were detached from the Companies in Georgetown and were accommodated in requisitioned houses and clubs.

Basically the tour can be divided into two parts: the first six months when all was, on the surface, quiet, and the last three months when there was a general strike which led to disturbances in early July 1963 and reinforcements being flown in. But even during those last three months there was still time and opportunity for the Queen's Birthday Parade, Corporals classes and spring drills. The main problem was, until the troubles really started, to keep everyone occupied and happy. It was a very hot climate and life at Atkinson Field could

be very dull: to counteract this, Companies were changed round and Headquarter Company men were, when possible, moved from Atkinson Field to Georgetown and vice versa: those whose jobs did not permit them to be moved around were given priority on trips into the interior: there were a number of places to which expeditions could be made and nearly everyone in the Battalion visited the Kaieteur Falls—741 feet high on the Potaro River. There were other more ambitious and hazardous expeditions—including one that did not come off to climb the 7,000-foot high Mount Roraima; this mountain, with precipitous sides and flat top, stands at the junction of the boundaries of Brazil, Venezuela and British Guiana and its strange shape is reputed to have inspired Arthur Conan Doyle to write the *Lost World*: unfortunately the only possible approach is through Venezuela and, because of a border dispute, the Venezuelan Government refused permission for British soldiers to enter their territory. Another party of five Officers and NCOs spent ten days with a civilian firm, 150 miles into the interior, prospecting for oil and travelling mostly by river in heavy punts, propelled by paddles and hard work.

Nearer to base the obvious sport should have been swimming but this was not possible in the sea, because of the high mud content in the water, or in the rivers because of the alligators, Piranha fish and poisonous snakes: swimming was therefore restricted to pools and certain ponds known to be free of danger. Leave to other South American countries outside the Colony was difficult as there were no roads or railways connecting the Colony to its neighbours and air travel was expensive: however, once the General Strike started the rations were flown in by the Royal Air Force from Barbados and a large proportion of the Battalion managed to go there for leave and to other West Indian islands: several NCOs even got as far as the United States, mostly to Florida. There was one lasting result of the Battalion's time in the Colony: the Corps of Drums formed a Steel Band: it gave the Drummers a great deal of amusement and eventually earned them some money. It is still going strong today though not one of the original members is still playing in it.

As far as training was concerned a good deal of time was spent in perfecting Internal Security Riot Drills; it was as well that this was so, as the drills were put to good use during the General Strike later on. There was a very antiquated rifle range near Atkinson Field and there was a training area at Takama, some fifty miles inland where the country was reasonably open and where each Company went for

a few weeks. Lastly there was a certain amount of 'flag-marching' to show who and what they were, though it was later discovered that they had caused great disappointment throughout the Colony because they did not step off the aircraft wearing bearskin caps and tunics!

The quiet first six months came to an end on 19 April 1963, when a General Strike started, called by the Colony's Trade Union Council, in protest against the Government's new Labour Relations Bill. The strike became fully effective by 22 April and on 7 May the Governor declared a State of Emergency. The strike affected the troops in numerous ways: there were power-cuts; there was a shortage of food and petrol: laundry services, very necessary in a hot climate, broke down and, most important of all, for the first three weeks there was no mail. There were daily demonstrations in Georgetown: for the most part these were passive, but occasionally some Government Offices were ransacked. On one occasion demonstrators broke into the Public Works Department Offices which lay just behind the Officers' Mess: some of the smoke shells fired to eject the demonstrators landed in the Officers' Mess garden, and the very unpleasant smoke drifted into the anteroom, waking up an Officer who was enjoying an after luncheon sleep. He called desperately for something to drink and a waiter appeared, wearing a gas-mask with a glass of champagne on a silver tray! The disturbances did not, however, interfere with the Queen's Birthday Parade, in which the Battalion played a major role.

The Battalion's tour of duty was now coming to an end and in the middle of June the Advance Party of the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards arrived; but the last month was to be the most troublesome. The situation deteriorated considerably and by the first week in July inter-racial strife had spread to country districts up and down the coast. One particularly unpleasant incident took place during the night of 6/7 July at Rosehall, a small village about twenty miles from New Amsterdam: a patrol, consisting of Second Lieutenant D. N. Thornewill, one Lance-Sergeant and four Guardsmen, who happened to be passing by, were asked by the Police to supervise the crowd leaving the cinema: trouble soon started between the Indians and the Africans and the patrol had to try to keep them apart: Second Lieutenant Thornewill was bowled over by an African and then an Indian aimed a blow at him with a cutlass but, fortunately, missed. He got up and, after giving two warnings, fired one shot: the bullet went through three Indians and ended up in a fourth, killing three and wounding one. Meanwhile Guardsman D. S. Barker started dealing

with the Africans who were armed with cutlasses and cudgels: using his bayonet and the butt of his rifle, he succeeded in arresting about fifteen, of whom five were wounded: for his brave conduct he was awarded the British Empire Medal for Gallantry. Later the remainder of the Platoon and some Police arrived and order was restored.

The deterioration of the situation was considered so serious that reinforcements were asked for and, on 5 July, a Company of the Second Green Jackets arrived in the colony, followed on 7 July by the remainder of the Battalion and Headquarters Second Infantry Brigade Group: in addition, on that day the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards started to arrive. But in fact the trouble was over and on 8 July the General Strike ended. The Battalion was therefore able to stick to the relief programme and started to move back to England, the last flight leaving on 19 July.

By mid-August the Battalion had reassembled from disembarkation leave and had begun to find Windsor Castle Guard. In January 1964 they moved to Chelsea Barracks from where they found the Escort and Number 2 Guard for the Queen's Birthday Parade, the Field Officer-in-Brigade-Waiting being the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Pemberton, M.B.E. Ten days later Her Majesty the Queen presented new Colours to both Battalions on the lawns beyond the East Terrace of Windsor Castle—in fact on the same spot as the old Colours had been presented to the Battalions just over thirteen years before by His Majesty King George VI: of the forty-five Coldstream Officers on parade in 1951 only four were on parade in 1964, and of these one was the Colonel of the Regiment and another was Her Majesty's Private Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., P.C.

The next day the Battalion went on embarkation leave and towards the end of July was flown to Germany, where Aldershot Barracks at Iserlohn was taken over and where they became once again part of the Fourth Guards Brigade Group: they soon became immersed in the B.A.O.R. cycle of training, though this time there were differences: in the first place they were officially an Armoured Personnel Carrier Battalion: to start with the vehicles were Armoured Humber 1 ton trucks, commonly known as Pigs, and, with these vehicles, they did not have adequate wireless communications: later on in the summer of 1965 they were given Sarcens, six-wheeled armoured vehicles, and with these there were adequate communications. Being an A.P.C. Battalion meant owning about seventy-five extra vehicles and, of

course, having to train the drivers for them: in addition, as the communications improved, large numbers of extra wireless operators had to be trained. The second difference was that the training and the duties were more varied: for instance in February and March 1965 they were flown to Libya for three weeks' training and in the early autumn they were finding border patrols on the Iron Curtain between West and East Germany. There was another and even bigger difference and that was a six months' tour in Aden, to where they moved by air towards the end of October.

V

THE SECOND BATTALION 1950-1964

ON 13 September 1950 H.M.T. *Orbita* docked at Liverpool where the Battalion was greeted by the Colonel of the Regiment, the Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel and other senior Officers. After the usual disembarkation leave the Battalion reassembled at Pirbright on 15 October: Home Service Clothing was issued and frequent drill parades became the order of the day: there was not much time to spare before their first ceremonial duty and on 31 October 273 Officers and Other Ranks were lining the streets of London for the State Opening of Parliament. In mid-November the Battalion moved to Wellington Barracks and the following day found Public Duties for the first time since August 1948. Thereafter followed the normal round of duties, including Tower Guard and at times—including Christmas Day—Windsor Castle Guard.

A parade of particular importance to the Battalion was held on 3 April 1951 when His Majesty King George VI presented new Colours to First and Second Battalions on the lawns beyond the East Terrace of Windsor Castle. Later in the year, on 30 September, the old Colours of the Battalion were laid up in York Minister, a parade which was attended by H.R.H. the Princess Royal, who took the salute when the detachment of the Battalion marched past at the end of the ceremony.

In February 1952 His Majesty King George VI died and the Battalion paid its full part in the ceremonies marking the King's death and the accession of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Forty-nine Officers of the Regiment, from the Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel down to newly joined Ensigns carried out vigil duty at the Lying-in-State of the late King in Westminster Hall—a sizeable number considering that the other two Battalions were serving overseas.

Thereafter 1952 was a year of routine, Public Duties, an occasional Guard of Honour, Number 5 Guard and Ground Keepers for the Birthday Parade, shooting at Purfleet and Support Company training at Netheravon and Lulworth—until November, when the Battalion moved to Germany, leaving Wellington Barracks on the late afternoon of 24 November; at the City boundary the Battalion was met by

the City Marshal, and after the usual challenge was led by him through the City, with Drums beating, Colours flying and Bayonets fixed, the first time that a Battalion of the Regiment had exercised this privilege since it was granted eight months earlier.

At the Mansion House the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Colonel of the Regiment and the Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, took the salute; the Battalion proceeded on its way to Fenchurch Street Station, where it entrained for Tilbury; it embarked there on S.S. *Charlton Star*, landing at the Hook of Holland early next afternoon.

The Battalion moved by train to Krefeld where it took over Bradbury Barracks from Second Battalion Grenadier Guards: it was the first time that the Battalion had been stationed in Germany since February 1919. Krefeld is an industrial town on the west bank of the Rhine about fifteen miles north-west of Dusseldorf: as well as the Battalion it housed a number of small army units such as R.A.S.C., Military Police and Field Security, and also the Rhine Squadron of the Royal Navy. The Commanding Officer had to act as Garrison Commander. The remainder of Fourth Guards Brigade, of which the Battalion was a part, was stationed at Hubbelrath, close to the autobahn north-east of Dusseldorf and about twenty miles away from Krefeld.

The Battalion soon became involved in the seemingly endless cycle of training, winter and summer, of life in the British Army of the Rhine—Sennelager, Haltern, Putlos, Signal exercises at all levels, Battalion exercises, Brigade exercises, and so on, up to Army Manoeuvres.

There was one small break, in the early summer of 1953, when, like the other two Battalions in the Canal Zone of Egypt, a detachment, one hundred strong, was sent to London to take part in Her Majesty's Coronation Parade. Otherwise it was an uneventful though strenuous tour of duty and after almost exactly three years, on 30 November 1955, the Battalion was relieved by the First Battalion and moved back to Chelsea Barracks. The two Battalions met for just five minutes, the train carrying the First Battalion arriving in Krefeld Station just before the departure of the one carrying the Second Battalion.

Back in London, after Christmas 1955 and the New Year on disembarkation leave, the Battalion started finding Public Duties and all the other duties and fatigues associated with life in a London

Public Duties Battalion. Numbers 5 and 6 Guards were found for the Queen's Birthday Parade: the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. L. Green, also played a part—he was the television commentator. In mid-July the Battalion moved to the Thetford training area and ten days later 148 men of the Army Emergency Reserve arrived for training: these were former National Servicemen, but their stay was short as the Suez Canal crisis was looming. The Reservists were sent home, the Battalion returned to London, and Officers and Men from the Regular Army Reserve started arriving on 9 August. Twelve days later the Battalion moved to Pirbright, became part of the First Guards Brigade, and was warned for service in the Middle East. Khaki drill was issued, vehicles were painted sand colour and the Anti-tank Platoon, who were the proud possessors of modern guns called BATS, had to hand them in as there was apparently insufficient ammunition, and received, instead, the old-fashioned seventeen-pounder—which, of course, meant that the crews had to be retrained in their use.

Three vehicle parties, under Captain S. W. Batt, Lieutenant G. M. C. Wall and Second Lieutenant R. W. St. V. Bucknall, left for various ports where they were loaded on to freighters: later they were unloaded and rejoined the Battalion for a few weeks before returning to the ports in mid-November, when they were loaded and sailed, getting as far as Gibraltar and Malta: they did not arrive home until the second week in December, well after the release of other Reservists. A fourth vehicle party, under Captain D. Powell, and containing the Battalion's fighting vehicles, left for Liverpool, where the vehicles were loaded on to a L.S.T. (Landing Ship Tank). The men stayed in a near-by barracks and when half had been sent on leave the ship sailed: it was, however, only to Southampton Water, where the vehicles were unloaded and rejoined the Battalion. Later in November these vehicles went to Barry in South Wales where they were loaded on to a freighter. They sailed, but only the few miles to Cardiff, where they had to go to for unloading—why, has never been explained.

The rest of the Battalion was kept at various states of readiness to move, the shortest notice being in mid-November when they were at seventy-two hours' notice to move to Cyprus; however, the landings in Egypt took place without their help being required and, on 23 November, all Reservists other than those who had sailed with their vehicles, were released from service.

The first half of 1957 was spent training at Pirbright and in Norfolk, with one Company earmarked for duty in Bermuda—a duty which all

looked forward to but which, unfortunately, never came off. They returned from Norfolk to Pirbright on 25 May, hastily sorted out Home Service Clothing, and on 3 June were finding groundkeepers and street-liners for the first rehearsal of the Queen's Birthday Parade. Then towards the end of July the Battalion moved to Wellington Barracks where they were to remain for just over eighteen months. For the Birthday Parade in 1958, they found Numbers 7 and 8 Guards and there was a break in Public Duties from mid-August to mid-September when the Battalion went to the Otterburn Training Area in Northumberland. The opportunity of visiting the Burgh of Coldstream was not missed: Number 1 Company camped there and everyone was made most welcome: this was followed by a visit by a representative party of ten Officers and forty Other Ranks. A plaque in the Burgh Church, where they attended Morning Service, commemorates this visit.

In February 1959 the Battalion moved to Lee Metford Camp at Lydd, in Kent—in winter not a very cheerful spot and they had been there for two weeks before the sea mist had thinned sufficiently for the Officers' Mess to be seen from the Orderly Room—a distance of just two hundred yards. Rumours were rife as to the Battalion's future: Cyprus had been a favourite for some months and a few enthusiasts had started learning that particular form of Greek: in February they were warned for service in Malaya and, in March they heard it was to be Kenya.

On 11 June the Battalion embarked on H.M.T. *Dunera*, and after passing through the Suez Canal, landed at Mombasa in Kenya on 4 July. From there they moved by train to Gilgil, which is about seventy miles north of Nairobi, where they became part of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Brigade commanded by Brigadier R. C. H. Miers, D.S.O., O.B.E. Alanbrooke Camp consisted of a few buildings for messes and stores, etc., but otherwise was entirely tented, and rain quickly turned the ground into mud of a particularly tenacious quality. In time a few baths were provided, but it took some publicity in the *Daily Express* to get these connected to the water supply.

To start with there were no married quarters available; hirings were found and by the spring of 1960 there were nearly one hundred families in the area. When it was announced that the Battalion would probably be in the country for three years, a programme was quickly started for the building of 120 quarters for the Gilgil Garrison.

For the enterprising it was a wonderful country to be in and many

Officers and Other Ranks took full advantage of it: perhaps the most popular of pastimes were visits to the game parks, where game of a large number of varieties could be seen in their natural environment and photographed: these parks ranged from the comparatively near-by ones, at Nairobi and Treetops, to the more distant ones in Southern Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. For the most part the game, if treated with reasonable respect and caution, are quite tame and harmless, but it is unwise to take liberties, as Second Lieutenant R. A. Novis learned: he tried to take too 'close-up' a photograph of an elephant, which rounded on him and chased him: after a very quick hundred yards he tripped and fell and if it had not been for the very gallant behaviour of Second Lieutenant P. R. M. Bond, who managed to distract the elephant, he would certainly have been killed.

Expeditions were made to Mount Kenya and to Mount Kilimanjaro, to Lake Rudolph in the Northern Territories and to the sea at Malindi or Mombasa where swimming, water-skiing and big game fishing could be had. One party of six Guardsmen travelled by car and Arab Dhow to Zanzibar and back: two Guardsmen made their way down to Capetown, which included a journey on foot across Basutoland (they covered about 10,000 miles in sixty-five days). Another Guardsman, on his own, travelled to Southern Rhodesia—to quote a few examples of enterprise.

The journey out from England provided a challenge for two Officers—Captain K. Teulon-Sellars and Lieutenant M. W. A. Panter—who drove out in a Land Rover: they left London at 6 a.m. on 2 October and travelled across France and Spain to Gibraltar: after a sea journey to Tangier, they drove on across the Sahara and Northern Congo to Uganda and Kenya, reaching Gilgil at 6 p.m. on 12 November.

Later on when Captain E. Fane joined the Battalion, he and his wife arrived in their own single-engined aeroplane, having flown it from England. It was a comparatively uneventful trip except perhaps for an engine failure just after they had taken off from Athens. However, they succeeded in gliding safely back to the airport and large aircraft in the neighbourhood got out of their way.

For both the enterprising and the unenterprising, Company and Battalion exercises provided plenty of change of scene, and during the two and a half years or more that they were in Kenya, the Battalion—or part of it—visited most parts of the country. Many of the exercises were devoted to practising the Battalion in flying out to any likely trouble-spot in the Middle East, and on one occasion in May 1960

half the Battalion was flown to Aden: the other half was meant to go too but not enough aircraft were serviceable. The exercise was designed to test the Battalion in an 'action with acclimatisation' and it certainly succeeded: they left Nairobi, which is at a height of 6,000 feet with a temperature of 65 degrees, and landed at Aden at sea level in a temperature of 106 degrees in the shade, and 93 per cent humidity, and then carried on with the exercise: the fact that there were only six cases of heat exhaustion (and two of those were men who had only left England ten days earlier) speaks well for the Battalion's ability to carry out its role. One side-effect of the exercise was that after a week's stay in Aden, there were far fewer complaints about Gilgil—in fact it was even occasionally referred to as 'Glorious Gilgil'.

On 5 September the first edition of the Battalion's newspaper *The Wazungu Times* was issued, and thereafter it was published weekly, except for a few months early in 1961 when publication became somewhat irregular, apparently because of a shortage of paper. The paper provided an editorial, reports of Battalion and Company news, short articles on various people's travels and experiences, verse, sports news, entertainments programmes, cartoons and sometimes cross-word puzzles.

In February 1961, half the Battalion was sent to Bahrain, in the Persian Gulf, and that Detachment's story is recorded later. For the remainder of the Battalion this also meant a move, but only for a distance of one mile to Slim Camp, which was on the other side of Gilgil: it was, in fact, a direct 'swop' with the First Battalion the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who had been providing the Bahrain Detachment. In Slim Camp, all were in huts and, after eighteen months of living in tents, it was a welcome change.

In May, Support Company, acting as a Rifle Company, as no Rifle Company could be made available, took part in an internal security operation, the only one in which the Battalion was involved during their stay in Kenya. The Company was part of a force making a sweep through the Mau forest looking for suspicious Africans, and it was divided into four patrols: the operation lasted for two days with the men tramping for seven or eight hours a day through thick forest: although nothing or nobody of a suspicious nature was found, the negative information was considered to be of considerable value, and the many hours' tramping were not, therefore, wasted. Although the Battalion took part in no other actual operation in Kenya, there were a number of occasions when Companies or Platoons were sent

to various parts of the country to show the flag and to bolster up the morale of the civilians in the area.

By now the Battalion, with two Rifle Companies and part of Headquarter Company in Bahrain, was finding it increasingly difficult to fulfil its commitments: so, towards the end of July, Number 1 Company of the First Battalion was sent out from England to reinforce the Battalion and remained in Kenya until the Second Battalion went home early in 1962.

From time to time various small parties from the Battalion had climbed Mount Kilimanjaro, which, at 19,565 feet is the highest mountain in Africa and which stands astride the Kenya-Tanganyika border: though only 200 miles south of the Equator, its peak, a rounded crater, is covered in snow and ice all the year round. The Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Paget, decided that it would be a worthwhile achievement to see how many men could be got to the top at one time and, while they were about it, climb Mount Kenya as well: the latter at 17,058 feet is the second highest mountain in Africa: it stands almost on the Equator and like Kilimanjaro its peak is snow-covered all the year round.

The climbing party was essentially composed of volunteers, and anyone who could be made available was allowed to go irrespective of whether he had a good chance of being successful or not. In fact only just over 130 could be made available and all volunteered. Preparations for the climb of such numbers of men took considerable planning and effort: Mount Kenya was tackled first: the actual peak is Mount Batian, but to reach this calls for real mountaineering: it is, however, possible to 'walk' to Point Lenana at 16,355 feet and on 30 August 92 out of the 131 who started out reached this point. About a fortnight later Mount Kilimanjaro was climbed and on 12 September 114 reached Gilman's Point, which is the accepted 'top' of the mountain, and signed their names in the book kept there: the previous largest party was 76. The party then pressed on to the real peak, Kaiser Wilhelm Spitze, the highest point in Africa, and 72 reached this point: as far as it was known this was more than twice the number to have reached the point in one party before.

In September the Bahrain Detachment had moved to Zanzibar and plans were made for the Kenya half of the Battalion to be flown there in case of trouble. On 31 October this was actually practised and they were duly flown to Zanzibar and linked up with the Detachment there, though one of the two transport planes was delayed for twenty-four hours: the rumour was that the delay was caused by an

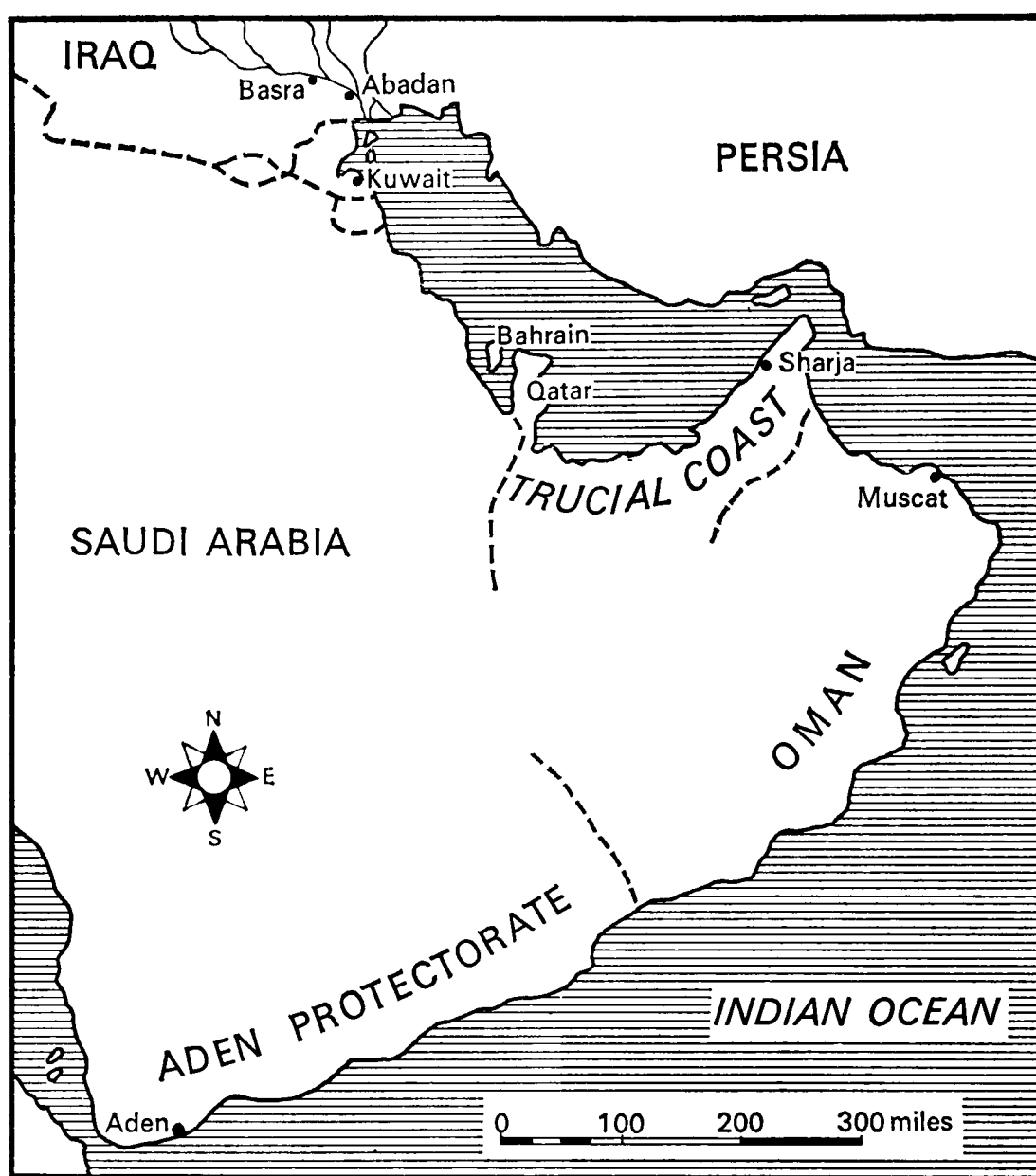
Officer's alarm-clock failing to work! On arrival in Zanzibar a cordon and search of an African village was carried out, and then, after two days of relaxation, the Kenya half returned by air to the mainland.

At the beginning of January 1962, the Battalion left Gilgil and moved into Muthaiga Camp on the outskirts of Nairobi: their days in Kenya were numbered and a party including forty families left by sea for England. On 12 February the Zanzibar Detachment rejoined and ten days later the first flight left for England, the sixth and last flight leaving on 28 February.

In the final issue of the *Wazungu Times*, the General Officer Commanding East Africa Command sent a message to the Battalion in which he said 'The Battalion has now been in East Africa Command some two and a half years. Wherever you have been you have fulfilled the highest traditions of your Regiment. You have done all that was required of you; your behaviour has been exemplary and you will know that this has been much appreciated by the inhabitants of Kenya of all races. In particular, the Detachment in Zanzibar, arriving there after a very difficult period of tension was admired and respected by European, African and Arab alike.'

Now, to go back a year—Twenty-fourth Infantry Brigade had one odd Detachment, half a Battalion, at Bahrain on the Persian Gulf, and in February 1961 it was the Second Battalion's turn to provide this Detachment. The Detachment was commanded by Major R. D. Dobson, and under his command were part of Headquarter Company and Numbers 1 and 3 Companies: twenty-three families moved with the Detachment, which consisted of 275 all ranks, and by the end of the month they were all established on the island, having travelled by air.

Bahrain is an island thirty miles long and ten miles wide, situated about half-way up the Persian Gulf and twenty miles from the mainland of Arabia. The word island is a slight misnomer, as Bahrain consists of two islands, half a mile apart and joined by a causeway. The main island is Bahrain and the subsidiary is called Muharraq. On the latter was sited the Royal Air Force Station. Number 3 Company and Detachment Headquarters were stationed in a small barracks in the naval base at Jufair on the main island, while Number 1 Company and the Quartermaster's stores were at the Royal Air Force Station, Muharraq. After his first visit to the Detachment, the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Paget, described living conditions as follows:



The Persian Gulf

‘Bahrain, when I landed, was slightly cooler than Kenya and it actually rained twice whilst I was there: but everyone living on the island assured me that it would soon get really hot and humid and remain so until about November. All the houses and the barracks are therefore air-conditioned, and the Detachment is already on a tropical routine, work from 0730 to 1230 daily, resting in the afternoon and playing games in the evening.

‘Everyone there has been pleasantly surprised at what they have found in Bahrain, and most of the men and the families say that they do prefer it to Gilgil.

‘The accommodation varies. Number 1 Company have brand new R.A.F. billets, with baths and showers on a scale of almost one a man. Detachment H.Q. and Number 3 Company are unlucky in that their new

accommodation is being built, as is their N.A.A.F.I. and Corporals' Mess. It is not good at the moment; they have to sleep on double-tier beds and are very cramped, and it does not look as if their new billets will be finished this year. The Sergeants' Mess will be very good when certain improvements have been made.'

Facilities for training on the island were virtually non-existent but fortunately the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force were most co-operative. Alongside at Bahrain was an Amphibious Warfare Squadron of the Royal Navy. It consisted of a command ship and a variety of landing ships and craft from which a number of amphibious exercises were carried out with landings on the mainland of Arabia and on some of the other islands. In addition there was a Squadron of Frigates, and small parties of the Detachment were taken on short cruises on the Gulf: on one of these a party under Second Lieutenant the Hon. T. J. E. Tollemache found themselves involved in an attempt to save the British motor vessel *Dara* which was ablaze in the Gulf. The Royal Air Force assisted by flying one or other Company to the mainland, where training was carried out, sometimes in co-operation with the Sultan of Muscat's Armed Forces. In general each Company was away from Bahrain for a week or so every month.

For recreation the detachment relied once again on the help and generosity of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, both of whom gave every assistance in allowing the Detachment to use cricket fields, swimming pools and other facilities. There were many inter-services matches and even one international one when an American ship U.S.S. *Valcour* visited the island and the Detachment's Sergeants' Mess played the Petty Officers at baseball: the result was a draw—though history does not relate whether the fact that the umpire was a Coldstreamer had anything to do with it.

Parties from the Detachment and the families were taken on conducted tours of the oil installations, visits which were followed by luncheon for the whole party provided by the kindness of the oil company. To keep all ranks fully up to date with local affairs, the example of the Battalion was copied and early in March the first edition of the Detachment newspaper appeared; it was called the *Naha' Bari' Jundi*, which is the Arabic for 'Cold Water Soldiers'.

At the end of June the routine was broken by the threat of trouble in Kuwait, the rich oil-producing state at the north-west end of the Gulf: this state was threatened with invasion and annexation by its much larger neighbour Iraq and, in accordance with her treaty obligations, Great Britain went to its assistance, troops being brought

in from Aden and Kenya for this purpose, as the only troops in the Gulf at the time were Number 42 Commando Royal Marine, a Squadron of the Third Dragoon Guards and the Detachment of the Second Battalion.

The plan for this operation gave the detachment the somewhat inglorious role of remaining in Bahrain to provide parties to load stores and ammunition and to erect and run a transit camp for the troops passing through. This they started to do on the evening of 29 June and continued to do so until midday on 1 July when the plan was altered and the Detachment was ordered to move to Kuwait at once. To continue the story in Major Dobson's words:

'We therefore downed tools and in four hours were ready to move. Number 3 Company took off at 1900 hrs. feeling elated that they had been relieved of their job as stevedores to be proper soldiers. There was an anticlimax, however, when their aircraft had to turn back after circling Kuwait because of bad visibility and a faulty radio compass. As a rather dejected Number 3 Company landed again at Bahrain at 2300 hrs., Number 1 Company was just taking off. Fortunately this Company landed at Kuwait at 0130 hrs. on 2 July followed by Number 3 Company at 0700 hrs. Our pilot seemed to have some difficulty in finding the right airfield but this was probably because we were the first people to fly in, the only other troops already there being 42 Commando and "C" Squadron, 3rd Dragoon Guards, who had come by sea. The Detachment was given the task of securing the airfield and the distillation plant. After two days the latter task was taken over by the police and the whole Detachment concentrated on the airfield. This airfield is in the process of being built but we at least had some half-finished buildings in which to shelter and were therefore better off than the battalions in the desert. By 6 July the build up of 24 Infantry Brigade was complete and the Detachment was ordered to move back to Bahrain. As nothing warlike was happening and we were beginning to get rather bored, we were quite pleased to return home, but we would all have been very disappointed indeed if we had never gone to the "war".'

After the Kuwait excursion, the remainder of the Detachment's stay in the island was comparatively quiet. In August news arrived that they were to move to Zanzibar and after a round of farewell parties they left by air on 10, 11, 12 and 14 September. A small rear party was left behind which looked after the families who were flown back to England some weeks later.

By the evening of 14 September the whole Detachment except for the small rear party, had reached Zanzibar, which lies off the east

coast of central Africa, and was, at the time, a British Protectorate; the two main parts of the Protectorate were the islands of Zanzibar and, to its north, Pemba: in addition there was a small coastal strip on the mainland and some smaller islands: the people are mainly Africans and Arabs, the former providing the bulk of the population, though the Sultan was of Arab stock. In the previous June, elections had been held during the course of which disturbances took place, which resulted in the death of sixty-eight persons, of which sixty-four were Arabs, and injury to several hundreds. To restore order, Companies of the King's African Rifles were brought in and it was from these troops that the Detachment took over. It became the sole Military Garrison of the Protectorate, and they were in fact the first British troops ever to be stationed there. The whole Detachment was quartered on Zanzibar island, which is about 640 square miles in extent and has a population of some 165,000. Of these, over 45,000 live in Zanzibar City, which is on the west side of the island. The Detachment was split into three: the Headquarters occupied the Aga Khan's Bungalow, which is about two miles from Zanzibar City. Number 3 Company were at Chukwani Palace, which is about seven miles from the city, and Number 1 Company was on the east coast at Chwaka, which is about twenty miles from Zanzibar City. The lush and green island, whose main product is cloves, provided a welcome change from the barren coast and islands of the Persian Gulf.

On 15 September they started their Internal Security duties, and from then till the day they left the island, hardly a day went by without patrols being out: the normal form was for a Platoon to go out to a selected point, where it would establish a base from which patrols were sent out, either on foot or in vehicles, while a second Platoon stood by in camp at short notice to move. Companies took it in turns to provide the duties. During the four and a half months that they carried out these duties a large number of persons were arrested and handed over to the police for a variety of offences, including curfew breaking, being without a pass, and possession of illegal liquor and offensive arms: one curfew-breaker on a bicycle was carrying no less than twenty-three chickens! Over 200 gallons of illicit liquor were confiscated and several illegal stills were found: in addition many offensive weapons were removed from their owners: mostly they were knives but they included a few spears. Other duties included the provision of road-blocks, of which about fifty were found during the period, and the Detachment also carried out eight cordon and search operations.

At the end of September a very welcome visitor to the island was

H.M.S. *Loch Fyne*, an old friend from Bahrain, and a true friend as she carried five tons of the Detachment's stores and two NCOs of the Rear Party. During their whole stay on the island there was a constant stream of visitors, most of whom arrived by air. They ranged from the Secretary of State for War downwards.

Two amphibious operations were carried out. At the end of October Lieutenant C. W. Lawrence took his platoon of Number 3 Company on board a landing-craft to check all Dhows sailing between Zanzibar and the mainland and also to land on Uzi island, where they found all quiet and peaceful: then on the evening of 15 November Lieutenant the Hon. T. J. E. Tollemache took his platoon of Number 1 Company on board the *Salama* and sailed to Pemba, where they assisted the police to arrest some wanted agitators: the operation was entirely successful and they rejoined the Detachment on 18 November.

On 31 October, Exercise 'Link Up' took place. This was a practice for the reinforcement by air of the Detachment by the Kenya half of the Battalion. They arrived in two flights but unfortunately the second flight arrived a day late. However, for a few days the Battalion was together again, and the Kenya half flew back on 3 November.

Part of the Detachment paid one visit to Tanganyika, and that was in early December when Captain J. H. James with two Officers, three Warrant Officers and fifty Other Ranks, flew to Dar-es-Salaam to represent the British Army in a parade before H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, to mark the Independence of the country: while they were away from the island their places were taken by two platoons flown down from the Battalion at Gilgil.

By the end of January 1962, preparations were being made for the Detachment to rejoin the Battalion which was to return to England. On 10 February the Detachment of the First Battalion the Gordon Highlanders arrived to take over and the Detachment of the Second Battalion, led by the Police Band of H.H. the Sultan, marched to the docks, where they embarked on H.H.S. *Seyyid Khalifa* for the passage to Mombasa. For Major C. W. B. Jacot de Boinod the march was not a happy one: he had failed to shake out one of his boots before putting it on and had been stung on the big toe by a scorpion! From Mombasa they went by train to Nairobi, where they rejoined the Battalion.

The last aircraft load arrived at London Airport on 1 March and all ranks were sent on disembarkation leave: they reassembled at

Wellington Barracks on 26 March 1962. There were a few stragglers in the shape of a party of twelve Officers and Other Ranks, led by the Adjutant, Captain K. Teulon-Sellars, who had driven four Land Rovers from Nairobi to Benghazi, in Libya: they drove across Uganda and the Sudan: at Juba they learned that the roads were blocked by floods so they had their Land Rovers loaded on to a barge which was lashed to a small tug: on this they travelled five hundred miles to Marakal where they landed: then they drove on through Khartoum to Dongola, on the Nile: from there they struck across the desert to Benghazi, which they reached after some very anxious moments: they finally rejoined the Battalion on 5 April.

That year the Battalion found the Escort and Number 2 Guard, the Field Officer-in-Brigade-Waiting being the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Paget. Soon afterwards they lost a strong Company group which went in July to the First Battalion: after training with that Battalion, the Company went with them to British Guiana and it was a year before it rejoined the Second Battalion. In October, what was now a very under-strength Battalion moved to Chelsea Barracks: there they remained, finding Public Duties and with only a month's break for training at Thetford and Otterburn until the beginning of 1964 when they moved to Windsor. The most important event of that summer was the presentation of Colours to both Battalions by Her Majesty the Queen on the lawns beyond the East Terrace of Windsor Castle. Then after a few weeks' training on Salisbury Plain and at Otterburn, the Battalion started to prepare for a tour of duty in Aden.

VI

ADEN AND MAURITIUS

PART I: THE SECOND BATTALION—ADEN

THE Second Battalion, by now under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ian L. Jardine, Bt., M.C., moved by air to Aden in four flights between 11 and 14 October 1964, and went into Salerno Camp at Little Aden: the move was complicated by the fact that the stores and vehicles had to be taken over from the Second Battalion Scots Guards in Kenya: in consequence there had to be two advance parties, one to prepare Salerno Camp and the other to collect the stores and vehicles; the Kenya advance party was also divided into two, half being flown with the essential stores from Nairobi to Aden, arriving a few days after the Battalion, and the remainder bringing the vehicles and the rest of the stores by sea, arriving on 27 October.

Aden State was, and is, part of the South Arabian Federation, which was at the time a British Protectorate: during the time that the Battalion was there, and later during the First Battalion's tour of duty, there were two distinct campaigns to be fought, both against an enemy supplied and directed by Egypt: the first was a guerrilla warfare in the mountains of the Federation, aimed at controlling the road to Dhala and the Yemen and keeping the tribes in the neighbouring areas, particularly the Radfan, in order: the second was operations against attacks by terrorists in Aden State itself: both campaigns were directed not only at the British, but also at the Federal Government, who were regarded as puppets of the British and whom the Egyptians did not wish to be left as sole rulers when Independence was granted.

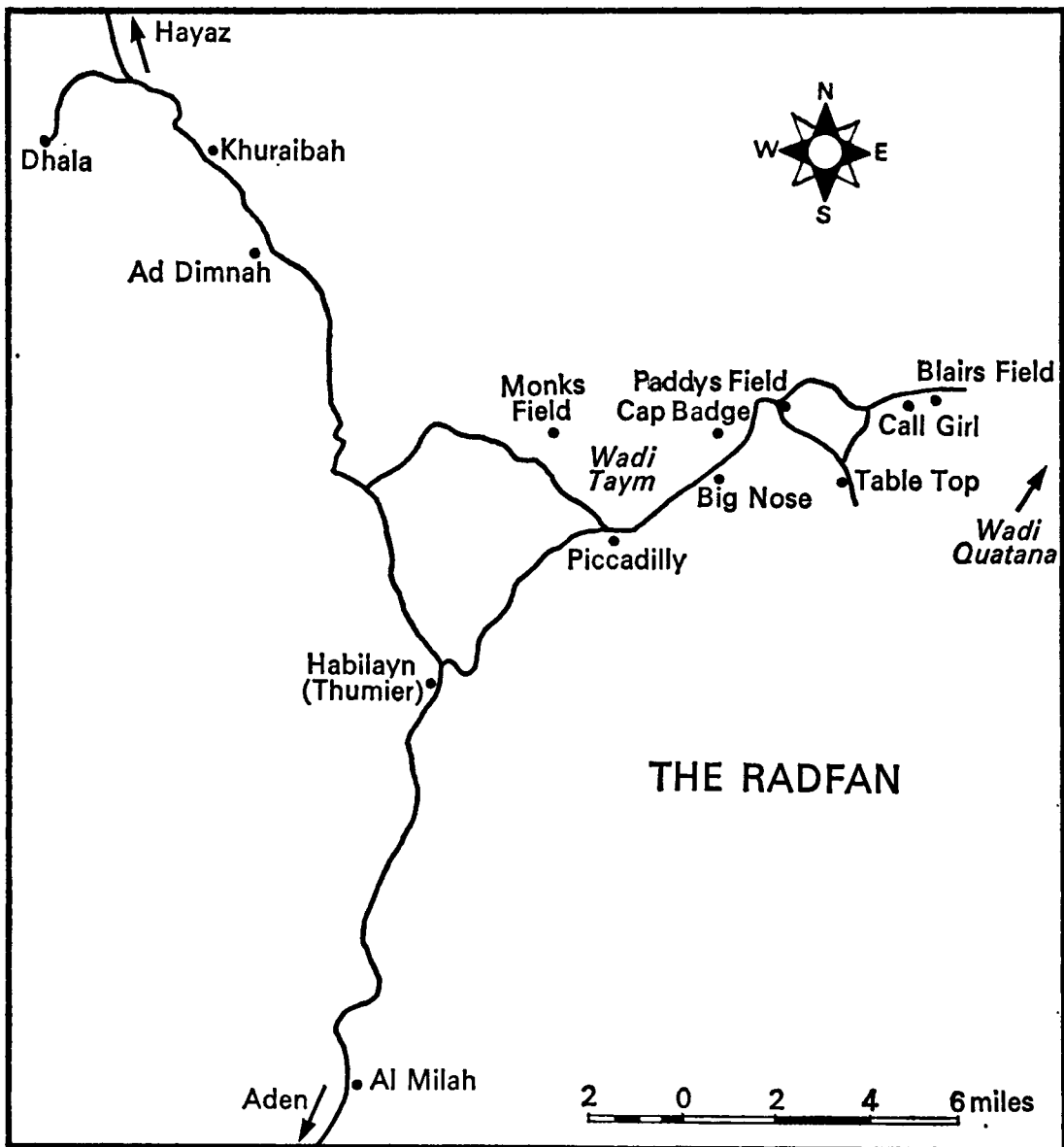
Ten days after the Battalion's arrival, the first casualties were suffered when a Land Rover driven by Guardsman A. E. C. Norton and with the Adjutant, Captain P. A. Fazil, as the only passenger, was blown up on a mine near Little Aden. Captain Fazil's left leg was blown off and he suffered other injuries: Guardsman Norton suffered burns, bruises and shock and temporarily lost the sight of one eye: however, he ignored his own injuries, applied a tourniquet to Captain Fazil's leg and having put him in the shade, commandeered an Arab

car and drove for help: finding another military vehicle, he and the driver brought it back to the scene of the explosion, and, despite the obvious presence of more mines, as close as possible to Captain Fazil. He then tended Captain Fazil on the twenty-mile drive to hospital and by his actions undoubtedly saved Captain Fazil's life: he was awarded the George Medal.

On 9 November the Battalion started moving up to the Radfan, a long, hot and dusty journey by road or track of about seventy miles, and there they took over from the First Battalion the Royal Anglian Regiment in the area of the Wadi Taym: they were very spread out in this barren, rocky, mountainous and dusty land, it being nearly fourteen miles as the crow flies between the two ends of the Battalion and considerably more by the tracks, recently made passable to vehicles by the Royal Engineers. Basically they protected the four airstrips: Battalion Headquarters with the Corps of Drums and half a troop of armoured cars of the Tenth Hussars were at Paddy's Field in the centre of the area. Number 3 Company, with the remaining armoured cars and half a Battery of Twenty-eighth/Nineteenth Light Regiment Royal Artillery, were at Blair's Field at the eastern end of the area, with a Platoon and the remaining guns at Table Top, a long flat-topped spur three miles to the south-west, and an outpost at Call Girl guarding the track in between. Number 1 Company was at Monk's Field, with a Platoon at Piccadilly and another split between Big Nose and Cap Badge, two rocky high points one on either side of the track along the Wadi Taym: lastly Number 4 Company was with Headquarters Twenty-fourth Brigade at Habilayn—a place sometimes known as Thumier. In this rocky land digging to any depth was impossible, so sangars were built: theoretically sangars are breast works of stones—as many soldiers who have served in India or Italy will remember: in the Radfan sangars erected in a hurry were of stone, but when they were for a more permanent post or camp they were built of sandbags, sometimes to the annoyance of the local inhabitants who saw what little soil they had disappearing into a sandbag wall! Each post was, then, a fort built of sandbags with tents inside. They were supplied daily, mostly by vehicle, and this meant that tracks had to be checked for mines first thing every morning: some posts could not be reached by vehicles: Cap Badge had to be supplied by helicopter and another post by camel, while at one period the Corps of Drums acquired their own train of donkeys.

The Battalion quickly settled down to the routine of life in the

Radfan, which involved guard duties, patrols and ambushes: most days or nights, one or other post was fired at by dissidents, fire which was promptly returned: even Battalion Headquarters took part in patrols and the Regimental Sergeant Major led a successful patrol and succeeded in arresting six men, some camels and a bull: un-



The Radfan

fortunately he suffered the indignity of being charged by the bull which then escaped.

On 1 December a large fighting patrol from Number 3 Company, three Officers and fifty-six Other Ranks in strength, and including a Forward Observation Officer of the Royal Artillery, moved, under Major P. R. Adair's command, from Blair's Field eastward to the Wadi Quatana: there they prepared an ambush position with the

bulk of Number 10 Platoon, commanded by Second Lieutenant R. J. S. Wardle, on a ridge near the bottom of the Wadi, and the leading section, commanded by Sergeant P. S. Goddard, the Platoon Sergeant, four hundred yards ahead, right in the bottom of the Wadi: in this very rugged country they had a very limited field of view, though the remainder of the Platoon could see over their heads and give warning of anyone approaching: the remainder of the Patrol was on either side of the Wadi about four hundred yards away and about six hundred feet higher. It was a good ambush position provided that communications were satisfactory, but unfortunately after an early morning thunderstorm the wireless sets refused to work. Two parties of men in uniform appeared during the afternoon, one moving towards Sergeant Goddard's Section, unseen by him, but visible to Second Lieutenant Wardle, the other moving to a position on Second Lieutenant Wardle's flank, unseen by him but visible to the remainder of the Patrol. As the Battalion had never seen dissidents in uniform before and as there were no communications, no one was certain who they were. In fact they were dissidents and as they got very close to Sergeant Goddard's position Second Lieutenant Wardle opened fire to warn him: a fire fight developed between the dissidents and Sergeant Goddard's section and almost at once Lance-Sergeant Taylor, who was manning the General Purpose Machine Gun (G.P.M.G.), was badly wounded in the head. With great coolness Sergeant Goddard reorganized his men and got them returning fire effectively: he made certain of the safety of Lance-Sergeant Taylor and then, under heavy fire, moved forward to recover the G.P.M.G. which had rolled down a bank; he brought it back to the position and got it into action again. While this was happening the party of dissidents on Second Lieutenant Wardle's flank opened fire on his men on the ridge and almost at once Guardsman Clarke, who was manning the G.P.M.G. was wounded: Guardsman W. Nicholson, acting on his own initiative, ran across open ground and from a position which gave him virtually no cover, got the G.P.M.G. back into action and kept it in action for ten minutes, until the dissidents had had enough and withdrew. Second Lieutenant Wardle then organized the withdrawal of his Platoon and the evacuation of the two casualties. It was later established that four dissidents had been killed and two wounded. For the courage they displayed in this action, Sergeant Goddard and Guardsman Nicholson were awarded the Military Medal, and for the courage that he displayed on this occasion and on many others, both before and afterwards, Second

Lieutenant Wardle was awarded the Queen's Commendation. The casualties were evacuated by helicopter, and that evening the whole patrol returned to Blair's Field.

On 11 December the First Battalion the Royal Scots arrived to relieve the Battalion, which returned to Little Aden. For two of the Companies it was only for a very brief stay: on 17 December Number 4 Company went north again to Dhala, which is some eighteen miles north-west of Habilayn, and for the next three months a Company was kept there, Number 3 Company going there in mid-January and Number 4 Company again in mid-February. There were two camps at Dhala, one housing a Battalion of the Federal Regular Army and the other our Company: the latter camp was shaped like a boat with a large bridge-like structure in the middle which was, in fact, the Command Post. Both camps were frequently attacked and equally so both F.R.A. and our Company frequently spotted and attacked dissidents. On one day early in January 1965 our Camp was attacked and the fire fight lasted for an hour: during this time the following ammunition was fired at the dissidents: 200 81-mm mortar bombs, 6,000 rounds G.P.M.G., 3 Wombat shells, 3 rocket launcher bombs and 20 2-in. mortar bombs: it was clear that the Company Commander, Major A. P. F. Napier, had enjoyed his evening.

On 21 and 22 December, Number 1 Company was flown up to Mukerias, which is in the north-east of the Federation, and where they shared a camp with, and guarded, a Royal Air Force Signals Unit manning a Radar Station: Mukerias is 7,000 feet up in the mountains and close to the Yemen border and came in for its fair share of attack by dissidents and the dissidents came in for their fair share of attack from Number 1 Company. On 14 January, in the early hours of the morning, the Battalion suffered its first fatal casualty: the Camp and outlying picquets were attacked from four different directions by dissidents using mortars, rocket launchers, light machine guns and rifles: a bomb landed in a sangar of one of the picquets, killing Guardsman D. Millard and wounding Lance-Sergeant Parker and Guardsman Tozer. As soon as the firing slackened, the acting Platoon Commander, Sergeant D. J. Fogarty, took a three-ton lorry, with a medical orderly, a small relief party and more ammunition and drove about a mile to the picquet: though he had every reason to expect to meet dissidents, he kept the head-lights full on, so as to find the track and lose no time. Once he reached the picquet he sent the lorry back with the casualties, reorganized the defences and was soon calling down mortar fire on dissident groups: for his conduct he was

awarded the Queen's Commendation. The Company remained at Mukerias until 1 February, when a Company of the First Battalion the Royal Anglian Regiment took over.

In Aden the remainder of the Battalion had a comparatively peaceful time: an Internal Security Platoon, at thirty minutes' notice to move, had to be found, but otherwise they carried on with training until the beginning of March, when they had to find a number of static guards in Aden: this, however, was only for a fortnight and on 17 March the Battalion moved back to the Radfan, with Battalion Headquarters and Numbers 1 and 3 Companies at Habilayn and Number 4 Company at Monk's Field, moving there direct from Dhala.

The next day, Number 3 Company went north to take part in operation 'Park', an operation planned by the Federal Regular Army to clear a tribe called the Shairi, from the villages on the Dhala road. The Company's area of responsibility was from Ad Dimnah to Kuraibah and they established a firm base close to Ad Dimnah, having lost one scout car on a mine during the move. On 20 March the Company did a sweep up to Kuraibah and then returned to Ad Dimnah: the base camp was attacked that morning and again in the evening when mortar bombs landed in the Company area: one, landing in one of our mortar pits, killed or mortally wounded Guardsmen A. C. Edge, M. Reynolds and D. M. Wilkins: others wounded Lance-Sergeant Hill and the Forward Observation Officer, Major J. B. Corrigan of the Royal Artillery: the Company reacted strongly, as did the Artillery, who fired about 400 shells at the dissidents. But the mortar pit was chaotic, with the dead and wounded lying there, a fire burning and a considerable number of phosphorous and high explosive bombs stacked inside, some of the former, in fact, smouldering. Captain S. E. Barnett and CQMS F. Pell ran to the scene, and although they realized that a large explosion might take place at any moment, they removed the casualties, and the bombs and put out the fire: CQMS Pell's hands were so covered with phosphorous that they were glowing six hours later. Even so, when the second of the Company's mortars ceased to fire because of a bomb stuck in the barrel, he accompanied Captain Barnett across a stretch of open ground to man the Wombat and fired at probable enemy positions: later CQMS Pell had to be evacuated because of his injuries. For their courage and initiative Captain S. E. Barnett was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire and CQMS F. Pell was awarded the British Empire Medal. On 24 March the

Company moved further north and took up positions in the village of Kuraibah and 2,500 feet up in the hills to the east of the road, where they remained until 26 March, and acted as a flank guard to two Battalions of the Federal Regular Army, who were doing a sweep through country to the west of the road towards Dhala. The Company then withdrew once again to the position close to Ad Dimnah and on the following day was relieved by Number 1 Company.

Meanwhile Number 4 Company at Monk's Field had been attacked by mortar and machine-gun fire and by rocket launchers, but without suffering any casualties, though in the part of the camp occupied by the Gunners, there was a disaster—the N.A.A.F.I. was destroyed! The Company and the Gunners also engaged several definite and suspected dissident positions. Number 1 Company on their first night near Ad Dimnah were attacked, with some dissidents creeping as close as forty yards to a picquet position. Guardsman D. Norton was wounded in the back and legs and was evacuated in a convoy of vehicles taken up to the Company by Captain S. E. Barnett. The next day the Company moved into the village itself, which gave them some protection from mortaring but laid them open to attacks by hordes of bugs and fleas. On 5 April the Company was withdrawn, leaving behind Number 1 Platoon, under Second Lieutenant R. M. Smith: their job was to lie up in the houses and capture any dissidents who might try to use the village, and in the afternoon they captured three of a party of six who walked in: they were however harmless villagers trying to get back to their houses. The next day the Platoon rejoined Number 1 Company and Number 3 Company returned to Ad Dimnah, where they remained, being attacked several times, until relieved on 12 April by D Company First Battalion the Parachute Regiment who had recently come under command of the Battalion.

By now there was trouble further to the south as well. The Battalion's camp at Habilayn was fired on, as was the Royal Engineer Road Construction Camp at El Milah, and part of Number 3 Company had to be sent there to assist in the defence. But the Battalion's tour of duty in the Radfan was coming to an end. Number 45 Commando Royal Marines arrived, and by the evening of 21 April the whole Battalion was back in Salerno Camp in Little Aden.

Life was once again comparatively peaceful; guards had to be found at the Cable and Wireless Station and at the Royal Air Force Transmitting Station at Hiswa, about half-way between Aden and Little Aden: an Internal Security Patrol had to be found, by day at sixty

minutes' notice to move, and by night organized into four Land Rover patrols, patrolling to check-points in the Little Aden area. There were three incidents: in two of them grenades were thrown at Land Rovers, resulting in a Signaller attached to the Battalion and Guardsmen Hughes and Dales being wounded: in the third a Land Rover was blown up on a mine and Sergeant Cockcroft was wounded. Then on 13 May Number 1 Company left for Mauritius and their story is recorded later. The remainder of the Battalion, by now, of course, very under strength, started to prepare to move back to the Radfan, and to enable them to carry out their task properly they were given two Companies from other Regiments under command. On 18 May Number 3 Company flew up to Dhala, and on 20 May the remainder of the Battalion and troops under command moved north by road, Battalion Headquarters and Number 4 Company to Habilayn, B Company Fourth Battalion the Royal Anglian Regiment to Monk's Field and C Company First Battalion the Parachute Regiment to Ad Dimnah—the latter's Company Commander, Major N. Giles, and the Company Sergeant Major, were both ex-Coldstreamers. The threat of mining had greatly increased, and now almost all supplies were carried to Companies by Wessex Helicopters. For the Coldstream part of the Battalion it was a comparatively peaceful stay in the Radfan, though the two Companies under command saw plenty of action. Early in June C Company First Battalion the Parachute Regiment was taken away, and after that Ad Dimnah was evacuated. Number 3 Company at Dhala was only attacked once and that was on one of the nights that the Commanding Officer had chosen to stay there. A patrol under Second Lieutenant C. P. Foord-Kelcey met a party of dissidents returning from this attack and in the fight which followed killed four of them, and, it is believed, wounded three. Of the patrol four were slightly wounded, Lance-Corporal Thackray and Guardsmen Snape, Tolson and Tate. For the gallant part that they took in this action, Sergeant A. Connell and Guardsman C. Snape were awarded the British Empire Medal. On 23 June the Battalion returned to Salerno Camp by road, leaving Number 3 Company to return by air six days later: the Battalion's return being marred by the accidental death of Guardsman Harnes of Number 4 Company.

For the next two months the Battalion remained based on Little Aden: the first month was quiet, so quiet that the Brigade Commander was able to carry out his Annual Administrative Inspection, an event which Number 1 Company avoided by arriving back from

Mauritius three days later. Then, towards the end of July the Battalion became fully engaged in Internal Security duties: one Company was on duty in the Crater district each night, another found the guards on Military Headquarters and Depots in Aden, which amounted to thirteen NCOs and thirty-eight Guardsmen, and the third Company found the Little Aden Internal Security Platoon: every four days duties allotted to Companies were changed round, so that each Company did its share of each duty. There were a number of incidents in the town, but none in which members of the Battalion were involved.

On 22 August the Battalion moved north again to start its fourth and final tour of duty in the Radfan. It was a four and a half hour journey by road to Habilayn, where Battalion Headquarters and Number 1 Company took over. Number 3 Company went to Monk's Field with a Platoon at Cap Badge and another at Piccadilly and two days later Number 4 Company moved into Dhala, where they replaced A Company First Battalion the Parachute Regiment who moved south to Habilayn and came under command of the Battalion. Life in the Radfan was very much the same as before except for one new feature—every afternoon there was a storm of torrential rains and high winds: on the whole the camps stood up well to this but the main casualty was the road from Habilayn to Monk's Field which for a time became impassable. Sappers and pioneers laboured to improve conditions in the Camps and did a great deal of good, though there was one unfortunate occurrence. When some dissidents attacked Habilayn, the Duty Officer hurriedly turned off the master-switch to black out the camp: alas, the camp had been rewired: the camp remained brightly illuminated and the Command Post was plunged into darkness! One of the most exacting appointments in the Battalion was that of Assault Pioneer Platoon Sergeant, who was Sergeant E. C. Hilling: in the year that the Battalion was in Aden and the Radfan he carried out over one hundred mine-clearing patrols, largely over roads and tracks which had to be cleared daily, so that the dissidents knew a patrol would be on the way: he had to deal not only with mines laid by the dissidents but also a variety of unexploded grenades, bombs and shells left by our own troops: he was awarded a very well earned Queen's Commendation.

On 30 August, Number 1 Company, after only two hours' notice, were moved by helicopter to Hayaz, about six miles north of Dhala and close to the Yemen to replace the Fifth Battalion Federal Regular Army who, together with the Fourth Battalion, were, once again,

trying to clear the area east of Dhala. During this operation the two Battalions came under heavy fire from the dissidents and were considerably helped by airstrikes directed on to the dissidents by the Forward Air Control Officer, Second Lieutenant R. J. Heywood, of the Regiment attached to them for the operation. For this and for personally leading over fifty patrols against the dissidents in the Dhala and Radfan areas during the past year, he was awarded the Queen's Commendation. On 2 September, Number 1 Company returned to Habilayn, and two days later were sent south to Al Milah for a week to assist in the defence of the Royal Engineer Camp there: there they were attacked several times but suffered no casualties.

The Battalion's last ten days in the Radfan were reasonably quiet, though there were incidents such as the visit of an eminent Member of Parliament, escorted by the Commanding Officer, to Number 3 Company's Platoon at Cap Badge, high up in the hills dominating the Wadi Taym: it was unfortunate that the helicopter that was to bring them back broke down and they had to walk to Monk's Field—a long and hot walk! Finally on 24 September Number 45 Commando Royal Marines arrived and the Battalion said good-bye to the Radfan.

The 25 September started peacefully for the Battalion which was resting in Salerno Camp but the peace did not last for long: the High Commissioner had suspended the Aden State Constitution and a general curfew was to be imposed from dusk to dawn for three nights. The Battalion's task was to control the Hiswa and Sheik Othman areas and to take over guard of the prison in the latter place which housed many captured terrorists of the National Liberation Front, the main terrorist organization in Aden. Number 4 Company was given Hiswa to look after: Number 1 Company guarded the prison with Captain H. M. C. Havergal appointed Governor and it also assisted Number 3 Company in controlling Sheik Othman: the night passed off quietly and of the few curfew breakers arrested most were either drunk or mad. At dawn the troops returned to camp, except for Number 1 Company who remained at the prison and that evening and the following the curfew was again enforced. Finally on 28 September the curfew was lifted and the guard on the prison was given up.

The advance party of the First Battalion Welsh Guards had by now arrived from England to take over from the Battalion: also by a coincidence the advance party of the First Battalion arrived to take

over from the First Battalion the Royal Sussex Regiment, though the Officer who arrived in a panama hat and carrying polo sticks was thought to be rather hopeful! Actually he had the last laugh as he had plenty of opportunity to use them. But there was still much to do and the last week or so in Aden was a busy time: on 2 October, the Trades Unions called a General Strike in protest at the suspension of the Constitution and rioting, looting and arson broke out in the Crater: the Battalion's duty that night was to enforce the curfew in Sheik Othman and the next day trouble continued and in the afternoon Number 1 Company was sent to the Crater while Number 3 Company went back to Sheik Othman: here four men were unwise enough to throw a grenade at a Land Rover containing Captain S. E. Barnett, CSM Smurthwaite, CQMS Pell and Drum-Major Kirk: the four gave chase and caught the four men thought to be responsible: they turned out to be important N.L.F. terrorists. For the next few days various patrols and parties were out on duty. The first flight for England left on 9 October: even so the next day the Battalion took part in a cordon and search operation and it was not until the 17th that Number 1 Company handed over Internal Security responsibility for Little Aden, by when five flights had left. The seventh and final flight left on 23 October.

As a fitting epilogue to the Battalion's tour of duty in Aden, in the 1966 New Year's Honours, the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ian Jardine, Bt., M.C., was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

PART II: THE SECOND BATTALION—MAURITIUS

IN 1965 the area of responsibility of Headquarters Middle East Command, which was sited in Aden, included large areas of the Indian Ocean, and in May of that year, Twenty-fourth Infantry Brigade, under whose Command the Second Battalion was when in Aden, was instructed to earmark a Company to test plans for dealing with possible Internal Security problems in Mauritius. Number 1 Company, commanded by Major the Hon. H. E. C. Willoughby, was fortunate enough to be detailed for the task and he was due to leave Aden on 12 May to reconnoitre the island: however, the night before, while the Officers were holding a dinner party, the Battalion received orders for the Company to be at four hours' notice to move to Mauritius as from 8 a.m. the following morning. Major Willoughby



A carrier in Palestine in the '40s.

TRANSPORT

A.P.C.s in Germany in the late '60s.





Second Battalion sails for Malaya, 1948.

TROOPING

Trooping in the '70s.





Second Battalion marches through London en route for Malaya.

MALAYA

Soldiers in Jungle Green.





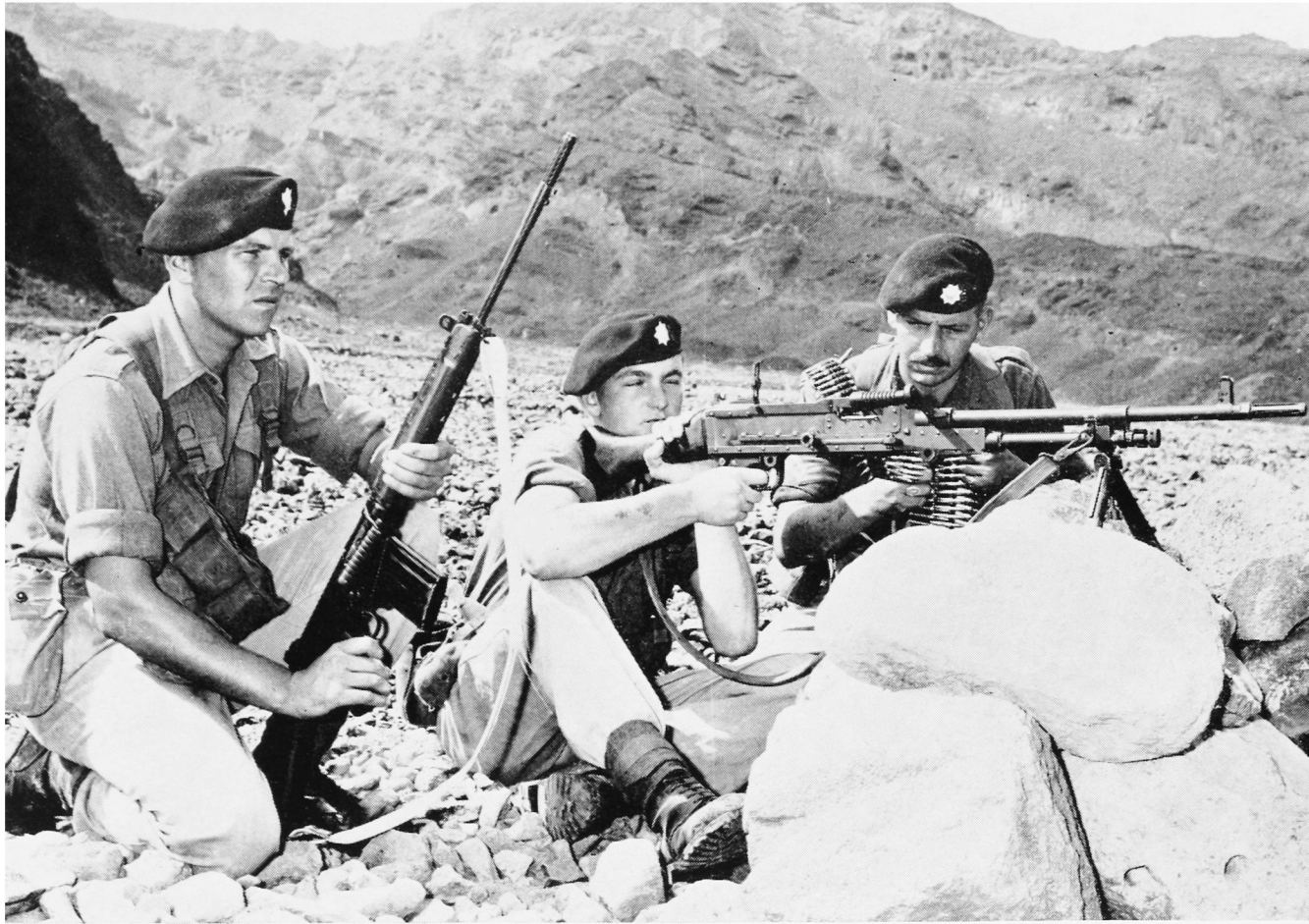
Presentation of New Colours
to First and Second Battalions
at Windsor, 1951.



ENGLAND

The Last Day of the Third Battalion.
A sentry of Third Battalion with old
rifle relieved by a sentry of First
Battalion with new rifle.
The Colours are marched off parade.





G.P.M.G. in action.

ADEN

In the Radfan.





Gdsm A. E. C. Norton, G.M.



Dhala.

ADEN AND MAURITIUS

Stone Sangar.



Patrolling in Mauritius.





Making Camp.



SNOW WARFARE

Map reading.

Men and Snow-cats.





NORTHERN IRELAND

The different sides of life in Belfast.



duly left in a Royal Air Force Argosy aircraft and after a night spent at Mombasa in Kenya, flew on to Mauritius, receiving on the way a message telling him that his Company were also airborne and on the way. He now realized that he was definitely a one-man advance party and not on a reconnaissance: so he carefully studied maps of the island—which did not really help as they were some years out of date!

The island of Mauritius lies some 550 miles east of Madagascar: its 720 square miles, of which only half—226,000 acres—is cultivable, held at the time a population of 700,000. It was captured by the British from the French in 1810, though shortly before the capture frigates of the Royal Navy were defeated by a superior French squadron off the island: by an odd coincidence the British frigates were under the command of Captain Nesbit Willoughby, R.N., who was of the same family as the Coldstream Company Commander. Mauritius when originally discovered had been uninhabited: slaves were brought in from Africa and after the abolition of slavery they were replaced by Indians, who by now represented 70 per cent of the population: the remainder were French, Creoles, Chinese and a few British: the island was over populated and there was not enough employment.

During the previous months the British Secretary of State for the Colonies had visited the island. The Indians were in general in favour of Independence and the rest of the population were against it: both sides were most vociferous in making their point of view heard and this led to violence and murder. As a result the Governor asked for reinforcements and a State of Emergency was declared.

Major Willoughby landed at Plaisance Airfield, which is in the south-east corner of the island, during the afternoon of 13 May and during the night was joined by his Company. They spent a night at the Royal Navy Leave Camp at near-by Le Chaland and next day the police handed over vehicles to the Company by the simple method of giving the Guardsmen the keys—rather different from the lengthy army system. The Company was then divided into two: two Platoons under Captain H. M. C. Havergal remained at Le Chaland and two Platoons under Major Willoughby moved the thirty miles to the Capital, Port Louis, in the north-west corner of the island where they were quartered in the Police Barracks. Both the Royal Navy and the Police could not have been kinder, more helpful and more hospitable hosts and in addition, the Chief Secretary to the Governor, Mr T. D. Vickers, who had been a Captain in the Third Battalion during the war, gave every help and assistance.

For the first three weeks the pattern was established whereby in the daytime the Platoons patrolled on foot and in vehicles round the villages and likely trouble-spots, showing themselves as much as possible: almost invariably they were well received, though on a few occasions they were not made so welcome, but they were never attacked and never had to fire a shot. At night the Police took over and the troops returned to barracks. By the end of the month the situation had eased sufficiently for the Company to be concentrated at Le Chaland, though patrols still covered the whole island; on 12 June the Queen's Birthday Parade was held in Port Louis and the Company played a prominent part. Thereafter patrols decreased though one Platoon lived 'on board' H.M.S. *Mauritius*, the naval communications centre in the centre of the island, to give it adequate protection. For the rest it was training, competitions, sport and entertainment and most hospitable the people were. It was a sad Company that finally flew away from the island and back to Aden on 18 July.

PART III: THE FIRST BATTALION—ADEN

THE impending move of the First Battalion from Germany to Aden was treated with such secrecy that, to start with, only the Commanding Officer was told: he was not even allowed to tell his Adjutant and his Quartermaster: it appears that matters of this nature were not treated with such secrecy in Aden and the following unclassified signal from the Second Battalion to the First Battalion made the future of the Battalion very clear to everyone:

'Delighted to hear your future intentions. Luckily you will have outstandingly modern camp. Do come and see us all any time.'

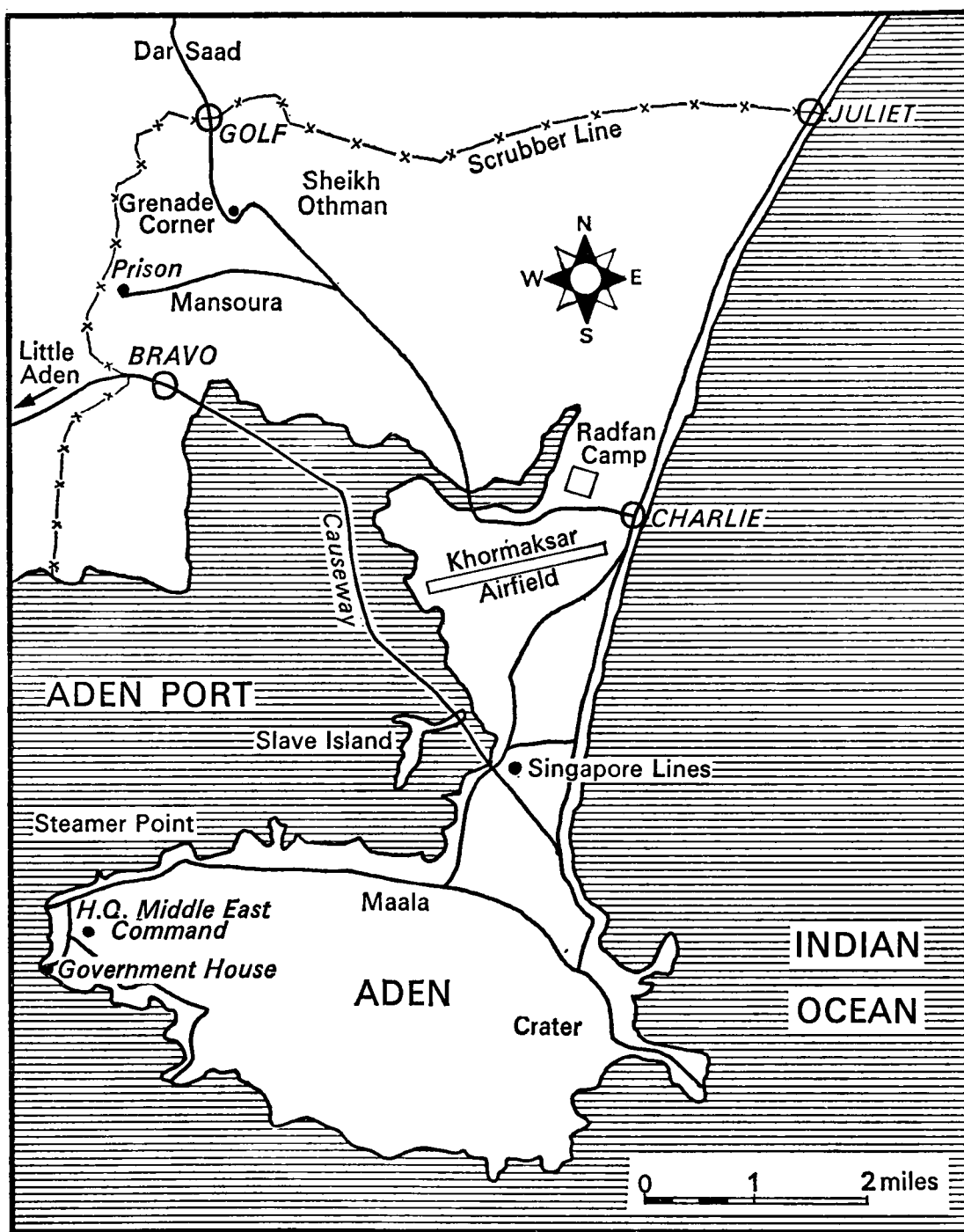
Towards the end of October 1965 the Battalion, by now under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Smyth-Osbourne, was duly flown to Aden: they replaced the First Battalion the Royal Sussex Regiment, from whom they took over half of Radfan Camp, which lies about half-way between Aden and Sheikh Othman, and which, though perhaps modern, has been described by one Officer as having 'the appearance and comforts of a Concentration Camp'. The other half of the Camp was occupied by the First Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry—or when they were up country by their rear party: the term 'up country' is in future being used to refer to the Radfan to avoid confusion with Radfan Camp. The first Company to

arrive was Number 2 and they flew in on 23 October: thirty-six hours later they were guarding Mansoura Prison, close to Sheikh Othman, and providing thirty warders to look after the detainees: during the next few days the remaining Companies arrived and were soon sent out on other Internal Security duties.

The nature of the Battalion's duties in the South Arabian Federation was just about the opposite of the Second Battalion's: the latter did four tours as a Battalion up country and returned to Little Aden in between to rest, train and carry out a comparatively small amount of Internal Security work in Aden State. On the other hand the First Battalion's main task was Internal Security in the area north of Aden town area and the provision of Companies or Platoons for duties elsewhere was, to the Battalion, of a little less importance. By a coincidence the Battalion arrived as the Second Battalion was leaving, but it also happened to be a time when the operational emphasis was moving from up country to Aden and Sheikh Othman.

But all the same for five out of the six months of the Battalion's tour of duty, there were detachments elsewhere. At the beginning of December a Platoon was sent to the island of Perim which lies a little over a hundred miles west of Aden and right in the middle of the entrance to the Red Sea: here, there was a Diplomatic Wireless Station which had to be protected from sabotage: duties were by no means heavy and fishing and swimming were good: it was a popular fortnight's detachment and in mid-January another Platoon did a similar tour of duty. In mid-December a Platoon was sent for three weeks to find the Garrison for the Royal Air Force Radar Station at Mukerias, which a year before had been found by a Company of the Second Battalion: by now the situation was quieter and a Platoon sufficed.

On 2 December a section of mortars under Lieutenant J. G. G. N. White was sent up country and joined the First Battalion Welsh Guards at Habilayn. At the end of January Number 2 Company was moved to Monk's Field and came under command of First Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry: they were joined by Lieutenant White and his mortars: the camp was shot at or mortared several times and the fire was returned with interest but no casualties or damage was caused to either side, as far as is known. On 19 February the Company moved back to Habilayn; unfortunately during the move a troop-carrying lorry was blown up on a mine: five Guardsmen were injured—none, luckily, very badly—and two had to be treated for shock. The Company remained at Habilayn until 7 March when



Aden

they were replaced by Number 1 Company and the First Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry were replaced by the First Battalion Welsh Guards. Number 1 Company remained with the Welsh Guards until 14 April: there was a certain amount of dissident activity but no casualties were suffered. Though it was Number 1 Company in name, in fact Platoons from other Companies were from time to time sent up to replace Number 1 Company Platoons so that as many men as possible had a change from Aden and some experience of operations up country.

But as has been already said the main task of the Battalion was Internal Security in Aden State and in particular the prevention of the import of arms and ammunition. The Battalion area ran from a mile or so north of Aden and the Crater up to Sheikh Othman and it included the airfield at Khormaksar—a somewhat sensitive spot which the authorities were always afraid might come under mortar fire. When the Battalion arrived there were a number of check-points on the roads into Aden but also miles of open desert and it was decided to build a barbed-wire fence from coast to coast—a distance of eleven miles: this would funnel at least the vehicles and animals through the check-points and deter humans from avoiding them: it would also be sited sufficiently far north to keep the airfield out of mortar range from any possible raiders from the north. The chief architect of the line was the Second-in-Command, Major P. N. R. Stewart-Richardson, known to all and sundry as ‘Scrubber’, by which name the line or fence was christened: it consisted of dannaert barbed-wire and pickets and once it was finished it became quite a game preventing the locals from stealing the pickets—generally for no more sinister purpose than that of propping up their very dilapidated houses. Almost everyone in the Battalion played a part in its building, the leading lights being the Corps of Drums.

With the Scrubber Line built there were now three entry points into the Aden area, known respectively as check-points Bravo, Golf and Juliet. Check-point Bravo was on the west on the Little Aden road, check-point Golf on the north-west where the line divided Sheikh Othman, which was within the area, from Dar Saad, which was outside the area, and check-point Juliet on the east coast: there was also a ‘long stop’ check-point on the east coast named ‘Charlie’. The Battalion’s commitments were numerous, so much so that even when no Company was up country, extra help was required: when they first arrived this was provided by C Company First Battalion the Parachute Regiment. In mid-December they were replaced by B Company First Battalion the Gloucestershire Regiment, commanded by Major B. Hobbs, and they remained under command of the Battalion for four months, until just before the Battalion left, when they were replaced by B Company Second Battalion the Parachute Regiment: these Companies were quartered a couple of miles south of Radfan Camp, in Singapore Lines, which also housed Headquarters Aden Brigade. When the Battalion had a Company up country some of the commitments, generally including the guard at the prison at Mansoura, were carried out by a Battalion from Little Aden.

Each check-point was manned by a Platoon living on the site in a few tents with probably a section on duty at a time, stopping people and vehicles, examining documents and searching men and vehicles: women were rather a problem as there were no female searchers available for the check-points: however, the Intelligence Officer, Lieutenant Sir Brian Barttelot, Bt., fitted chairs with mine detectors and the women were invited to take a seat: there is, however, no recorded case of contraband being discovered in this manner. The men on duty were kept busy and it was reckoned that, when manning all four check-points, the average daily search was 4,500 men and 500 vehicles plus camels and other animals. There were a number of ordinary static guards to be found, mostly in Aden town and, therefore, outside the Battalion area, but all Battalions in the Aden Brigade shared these particular duties: the Battalion generally found the Guard on the British Forces Broadcasting Station, the Intelligence Headquarters and the Naval Depot. There was always an Internal Security Company and this Company found patrols mounted in Land Rovers to patrol the Battalion area and in particular Sheikh Othman. There was a Battalion picquet available to deal with any sudden emergency and sometimes a section had to be provided to search the large number of civilian employees when they left Singapore Lines, where Brigade Headquarters was quartered. Last but not least there was the Mansoura Prison Guard provided as much to protect it from attacks from the outside as to stop prisoners escaping: as has been said, on first arrival the Battalion had to find warders, but these were soon replaced by suitable NCOs sent out from England: the Battalion did, however, remain responsible for the administration of the prison, even though it did not always find the guard.

Generally a Company's duties were changed every fortnight—one fortnight check-points, the next static guards and so on. There was one special patrol from the Reconnaissance Platoon, a sort of 'James Bond' section under Sergeant Bambrick who, in support of Special Branch Officers, carried out raids and arrests of wanted men. There was also, sometimes, a more amateurish patrol—anyone who normally stayed in camp, such as Cooks and Storemen—whom the Intelligence Officer would get together and take out on duty. He acquired an ancient car and, one day, his patrol, all dressed up as Arabs, nearly got themselves arrested by another Battalion!

Most days produced an incident of some sort or the other and Christmas Day was no exception: a rocket fired at Mansoura Prison exploded in the Operations Room but fortunately only Lance-

Corporal Woodhall of Number 2 Company, who were guarding the prison, was hurt, and only slightly at that. The most common incident was grenade throwing, generally at military vehicles passing through the built-up area of Sheikh Othman, where the thrower could easily get lost in the maze of hovels. A particularly favourite spot for this pastime was nicknamed, not surprisingly, Grenade Corner. Such an incident happened on 28 December: a patrol mounted in two vehicles was held up by a lorry on the edge of Sheikh Othman: a grenade thrown at the second vehicle injured Guardsman Wyatt slightly and Guardsman Bates badly: the patrol Commander decided to withdraw so as to get medical attention for Guardsman Bates as quickly as possible: whereupon another grenade went off, near by, killing one local and wounding five; it was probably meant for the patrol but was dropped or mishandled. The patrol reinforced by the stand-by Platoon returned to the scene and three more grenades were thrown at them: one failed to explode and the others injured Lance-Sergeant Cook and Guardsman Nicholson slightly.

Most of January and February were comparatively quiet: one tent was burnt down accidentally in Radfan Camp: it belonged, of all people, to the Battalion Fire Officer! On the last day of the month the lull ended: an Intelligence Report had been received that a hundred trained men had returned to the area and almost at once the grenade throwing started again and also a certain amount of rioting in Sheikh Othman. One grenade landed in the driving cab of a three-ton lorry: very fortunately the cab was empty. The situation deteriorated and for most of the last ten days of March a nightly curfew was imposed in Sheikh Othman which resulted in the arrest of numerous curfew breakers; sixty-eight was the highest for any one night. During April the activity continued but the Battalion six months' tour was coming to an end: in mid-April Number 1 Company returned from up country and shortly afterwards the First Battalion Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry started to arrive to take over: operational control was handed over on 27 April and on 1 May the fifth and last flight left Aden for Germany.

VII

THE SECOND BATTALION 1965-1970

BY 23 October 1965, the whole of the Second Battalion had arrived home by plane from Aden, and after six weeks disembarkation leave, reassembled at Elizabeth Barracks, Pirbright, at the end of November. They soon started finding Windsor Castle Guard and, occasionally, Queen's Guard. Otherwise life was a mixture of ceremonial and training; the highlight of the year was, as usual the Queen's Birthday, when the Battalion found Numbers 6 and 7 Guards, and five half Companies for street-lining.

Towards the end of June 1966, the Regiment had to provide a Platoon which was attached to an Irish Guards Company which was in its turn attached to the First Battalion Scots Guards in Malaya. The Second Battalion provided the Platoon Commander, Second Lieutenant E. M. Crofton, and half the Platoon, and the First Battalion the remainder. They flew off to Singapore at the end of the month and rejoined nearly eight months later, by which time the Battalion had moved to Chelsea Barracks.

The First Battalion Scots Guards was part of the Twenty-eighth Commonwealth Brigade and was, at the time, stationed in Malacca in Malaya: the Platoon immediately got down to jungle warfare training in preparation for the Battalion's third and final tour of duty in Borneo, which was due to start in September, but, before that date, peace with Indonesia was arranged and as a result the Battalion remained in Malacca. So, instead of operations, it was training, some of which took place near Tapah, where the Second Battalion had been some sixteen years before: the Platoon made a visit to Kampong Coldstream, which was built by the Second Battalion, and were given a very warm welcome.

The first half of 1967 was spent almost entirely in London, where they were joined in Chelsea Barracks in February by the First Battalion. In June, while taking their turn in finding Queen's Guard and rehearsing and taking part in the Queen's Birthday Parade, for which they found Number 7 Guard and ten half Companies for street-lining, they were also packing for a month's visit to Canada for

training. A week after the Birthday Parade, they were established in Camp Wainwright, which is in Alberta, and soon started using the training area which was once the Buffalo National Park, and which they had to themselves. In addition to normal Company and Battalion training, adventure training parties went off to the Rocky Mountains and by the end of their stay some 270 members of the Battalion had taken part in these expeditions. It was also the Stampede season and many were able to visit the Stampedes at both Wainwright and at Calgary. It was a most instructive and entertaining month and there were few who were not sorry when it came to an end. They started home on 17 July and on 21 July, while two flights were leaving Canada, the Battalion was finding Queen's Guard and continued to take their turn in doing so, except for a few weeks' break for training on Salisbury Plain in the autumn of 1968, until the end of February 1969. By that time, since their arrival back from Aden they had mounted 292 Queen's Guards and 288 Windsor Castle Guards!

There were some notable events for the Battalion in 1968. On 4 May, the Freedom of the Borough of Windsor was granted to the Brigade of Guards at a parade which was held, in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen, in the Horse Show arena in the Home Park. The Regiment was represented by the Second Battalion's detachment of 120. At the Queen's Birthday Parade, the Battalion's Queen's Colour was trooped, with the Battalion finding the Escort and Number 2 Guard and five half Companies of street-liners: the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel E. I. Windsor Clive was, as Field Officer-in-Brigade-Waiting, in command of the Parade. In August a detachment went to Coldstream to take part in a Regimental Parade at which the Freedom of the Burgh was granted to the Regiment. Finally, on quite a different note, Number 4 Company was flown to Cyprus in November to take part in an exercise and was in the island for three weeks.

Towards the end of March 1969, the Battalion moved by air to Buller Barracks, Munster, where it became part of Fourth Guards Brigade. The move of the main body was made in eight flights spaced over nine days and was completed by 29 March.

Like the First Battalion a few years before, the Battalion became an A.P.C. Battalion—that is, they were carried in Armoured Personnel Carriers: this time the A.P.C. was the FV 432, a tracked-armoured vehicle, of which they had about eighty, and for which they had to train the drivers and signallers: each section had one A.P.C.

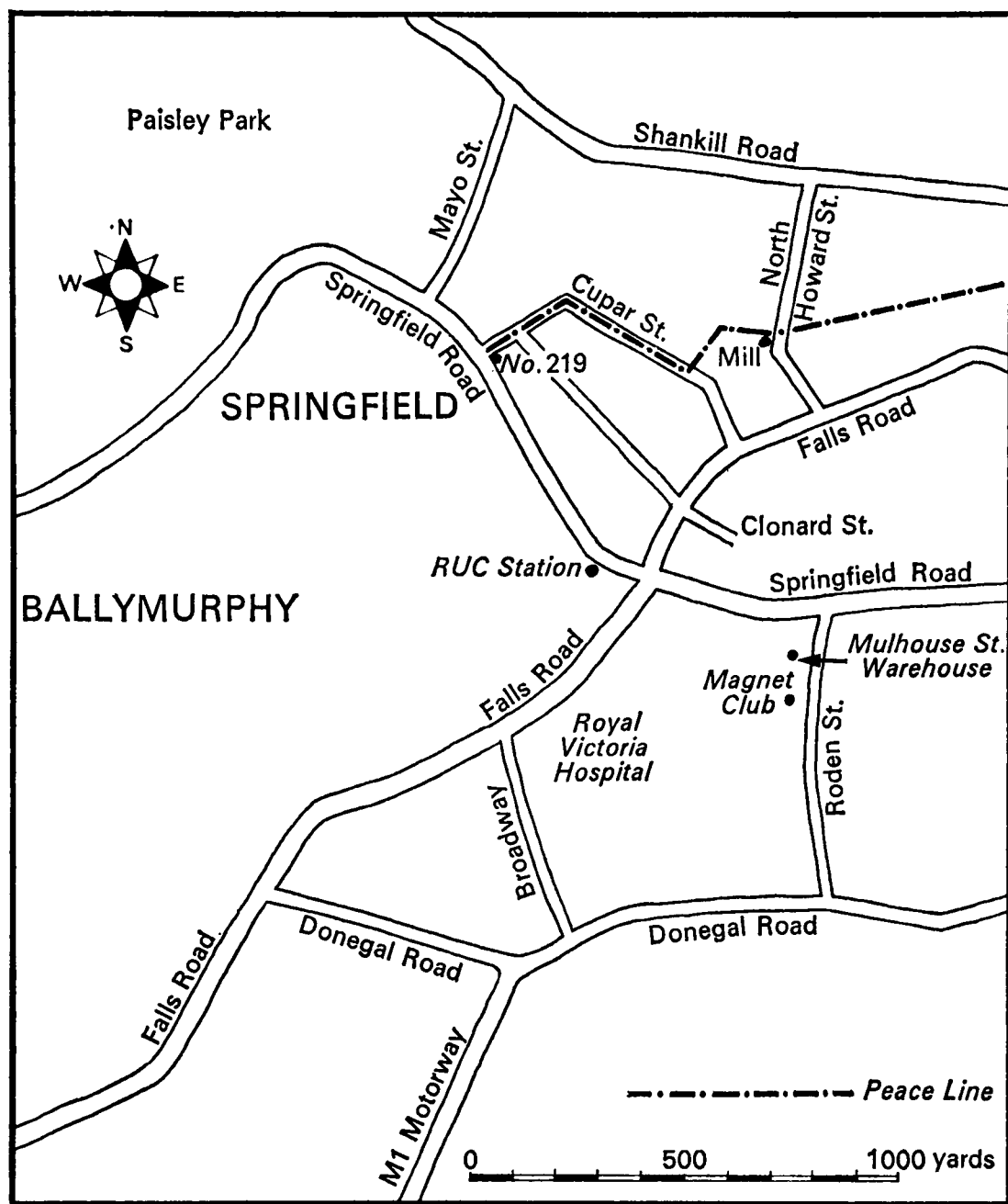
and the section as a whole was responsible for the maintenance of the vehicle: as in tank Battalions, the first parade of the day was a servicing parade, and every man had a job to do in his section or Headquarters vehicles. The first test came in May when the Battalion moved to Sennelager by road for training: however, even with the large number of extra tracked vehicles the move to and from the training area went smoothly. Thereafter, for the following year and a quarter it was a fairly routine B.A.O.R. life, with the usual large amount of training and the occasional provision of Border Patrols. There was also liaison and co-operation with our allies in N.A.T.O.: for instance, a Company of a Danish Infantry Regiment, the Second Battalion Jutland Dragoon Regiment, was attached to the Battalion for a fortnight and visits were paid to the Battalion by German Panzer Grenadier Officers.

But the routine of training was interrupted by the troubles in Northern Ireland, and in July 1970 it was the Battalion's turn to go there for four months.

In June the Battalion started training for the tour of duty in Northern Ireland and the main body moved there by air on 27 July, taking over on the following day the West Central Area of Belfast from the First Battalion the Royal Scots. The Battalion was well split up, mainly in the Springfield and Falls Road area, where a six or seven hundred yard wide wedge of Roman Catholic-occupied houses lies between two areas of Protestant-occupied houses: on the north of the wedge, mainly along Cupar Street, was the Peace Line, the dividing line between the Catholics and the Protestant Shanklin area to the north. Battalion Headquarters was in the Royal Ulster Constabulary Station at the eastern end of Springfield Road: Number 1 Company was in Paisley Park with Number 1 Platoon in Mayo Street Mill: Number 2 (Support) Company was in that part of the Royal Victoria Hospital that fronts on to Broadway, with the Recce Platoon and the Anti-tank Platoon—needless to say without their guns—in the Mulhouse Street Warehouse. Number 3 Company was on the Peace Line and in North Howard Street Mill with Number 12 Platoon in Number 219 Springfield Road whilst Number 4 Company was in Brigade Reserve on H.M.S. *Maidstone*—better known later as a detainee camp. The Battalion was under command of Thirty-ninth Air Portable Brigade.

The main tasks were to keep the Protestants and Catholics apart and to stop terrorism, looting and vandalism. This was achieved by

routine patrols on foot and in vehicles, by snap road-blocks and searches of vehicles and by house searches, generally in support of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. Number 4 Company was brought on to the scene of action as and when required though later, on 26 August,



Belfast

it was given its own area in the Lower Falls. On the whole the day-time was peaceful and the real work was done between 6 p.m. and 2 a.m. During this time crowds would collect and would have to be dispersed: on 1 August two shots were fired at a Reconnaissance Platoon patrol but no one was injured: the next day a crowd of a

hundred attacked Battalion Headquarters and Number 4 Company had to be brought up to disperse them.

But the real trouble was expected on 16 August: the only thing that might dampen the rival factions' enthusiasm seemed to be rain, so the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Wallis-King, sent a signal to the padre asking him to pray for rain: this he promised to do and the result was startling: it rained so hard that the area was badly flooded. Families had to be evacuated to welfare centres by the troops, some of whom waded up to their necks in cold, dirty and rather oily flood-water to help those whom the day before had been throwing stones at them. Tea and hot food was provided for the flooded-out people and sandbag barriers were built to hold back the water. Most of the men got wet but none so wet as Guardsman Walker, who got in the way of a firehose, at full power at five yards' range. He was then asked to repeat the performance for the benefit of a television film crew! Then as the waters receded the men assisted in clearing up the rubbish and cleaning up the houses—for a time at least, being welcomed into both Catholic and Protestant homes; perhaps the most practical example of help and co-operation was the Roden Street Redecoration Committee—a committee of soldiers and civilians set up to provide wallpaper and furnishings for the old and the less well-off, most of whose property was not insured: Lieutenant B. M. de L. Cazenove of the Anti-tank Platoon, who was a member of the Committee toured the city, was met with the greatest kindness by wholesalers and auctioneers and was given considerable quantities of wallpaper, paint and furniture. By the time that the Battalion left, a considerable number of old people in the area had had their homes dried, papered and furnished for nothing. The gratitude of the people was shown in various ways—the most concrete example was, perhaps, the gift of over £51 to the Reconnaissance Platoon.

The Battalion made every effort to gain the goodwill of the people both Catholic and Protestant and particularly the young. One way in which some progress was made was in the running of the Magnet Club. This was an inter-denominational youth club for boys and girls from the age of five to twenty-five and members—450 at the time though only 150 attended regularly—came from all over Belfast. It was started by a local girl, Elizabeth Boyle, in January 1970 with a capital of £10 in a small room behind the Mulhouse Street Warehouse. The Battalion in the area at the time, the First Battalion Hampshire Regiment, helped develop the Club and their successors, the First Battalion the Royal Scots, made great improvements and

encouraged local firms to contribute large sums of money: when the Second Battalion took over they continued the good work under the general supervision of Lieutenant B. M. de L. Cazenove, with CQMS L. Peake as the day-to-day manager, assisted by Staff Sergeant Instructor B. White of the Army Physical Training Corps and also Lance-Corporal Albrighton. The Club was open daily from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. with different times for different age groups, so that, fortunately, there was no question of all 450 members being there at the same time—the space was far too limited. There was indoor football, badminton, basket-ball, a trampoline and the inevitable juke-box: soft drinks and food were served and the club remained open irrespective of any trouble outside.

Companies also ran children's outings; the first of these was organized by the Recce Platoon who gave a picnic party to 150 children: the following day an outing to the seaside was organized by Number 3 Company and sixty children were asked: a hundred turned up and were taken. Other Companies and the Magnet Club followed suit with outings either to the seaside or the near-by mountains.

For the Officers and Men living conditions were uncomfortable and hours of work very long and tiring. There was not much chance of recreation and, to relieve some of the monotony, a Battalion newspaper was produced, as had been done on various other occasions when a Battalion had been outside England: this time it was called the *Star and Garter*: it varied in size, thirty pages of foolscap being the largest edition, and it contained Company news, gossip and scandal, articles of general interest, poetry, crossword puzzles, cartoons and even photographs.

But, to return to operations, on 31 August the Battalion took part in its first large-scale search operation in support of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. As the result of information received, twenty-two houses were searched and finds were made in six of them: eleven people were arrested and the finds included six pistols, one shotgun, nine home-made grenades, one German hand-grenade, about two thousand rounds of assorted ammunition and various detonators and bits and pieces for making bombs. The next big search took place in the Clonard area on 7 October: it was not only a failure in that only a few rounds of ammunition were found but it spoilt the good relations that had been established by the Battalion with the people of the area and led to demonstrations by a large number of women outside Battalion Headquarters. The third search took place two days later in the same area, the police being assisted by Sergeant Cope, the

Pioneer Sergeant, and some of his men equipped with a mine detector: this was much more successful and the 'bag' included a Thompson sub-machine gun with full and empty magazines, two revolvers, three home-made bombs, some explosive devices and nearly 400 rounds of assorted ammunition.

For the rest it was a pattern of daily and nightly incidents, mostly minor ones: bottles, stones and petrol bombs were thrown at foot and mobile patrols—mostly by youths of both the religious denominations. Men and women were arrested for vandalism, abusive behaviour and drunkenness. On one occasion a stolen car was recovered and it was found to contain the local church collection! On another occasion a patrol of men of Number 1 Company in plain clothes led by CSM Bamforth, disguised in a 'beatle' wig, surprised and arrested a group of five Protestant youths who were intimidating the Catholic occupants of a house. Frequently there were protest marches and demonstrations, mostly at Battalion Headquarters and mostly carried out by singing or placard-carrying women. There was rarely a quiet night and few were sorry when the time came for the Battalion to return to Germany. On 17 November control of West Central Belfast was handed over to the Second Battalion the Royal Anglian Regiment and the Battalion began to leave the city and return to Germany.

During their time in Belfast they had searched over twelve thousand cars and the suspects detained included ninety-nine persons, one pony and one donkey. But it was not all unfriendly and someone worked out that the number of cups of tea given by the locals to members of the Battalion amounted to 160,939, give or take a few, no doubt. There is also at least one man who owes his life to the gallantry of members of the Battalion: a house caught fire and Lance-Sergeant Cowling led Guardsmen Griffiths, Taylor and Falconer through the flames and succeeded in carrying out a man who was lying semi-conscious upstairs. For this action Lance-Sergeant Cowling was awarded the General Officer Commanding's Certificate of Commendation.

Before the Battalion left the following message of appreciation was received from the G.O.C.

'As you return to BAOR I wish to thank All Ranks in your Battalion for the excellent contribution you have made to our work here. You have risen splendidly to the occasion when confronted by widely differing tasks: whether it was helping in the floods, community relations, or looking after your part of Belfast from day to day. Your record here is in the best

traditions of your Regiment and you will be sadly missed by us all and especially the many friends you have made. Well done and every best wish for the future.'

The remaining six weeks of 1970 were spent in the peace of Germany at Christmas time—peace because there is little training at that time of year and duties are light though from the social point of view it is a very lively time.

VIII

THE FIRST BATTALION 1966-1971

IT was the end of May 1966 before the First Battalion had re-assembled at Aldershot Barracks, Iserlohn, after their return from Aden and disembarkation leave. The last to arrive were a party of four Officers and sixteen NCO's and Guardsmen, led by Majors J. I. Whitaker and K. Teulon-Sellars, who drove home: the latter seemed to make a habit of this practice as, when the Second Battalion returned from Kenya some years before, he with others drove from Kenya to Benghazi. On this occasion the party with four Land Rovers was taken by landing-craft to Bahrain and from there to the mainland by dhow. They then drove across Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Greece, crossed by ferry to Italy, and on through Austria to Germany. In all they covered 5,496 miles in twenty-seven days.

The Battalion soon settled down to training, though once again there was more variety than in years gone by. The second half of June Number 3 Company spent in Denmark, training and being well entertained by the Danish Army, and in August the whole Battalion went to Le Larzac in southern France for three weeks' training. The tour abroad was, however, coming to an end and towards the end of January 1967 they moved back to England by air and took over Chelsea Barracks, which they shared with the Second Battalion.

The round of Public Duties started again, though a small part of the Battalion was soon on the move; early in April a Platoon commanded by Second Lieutenant A. S. H. Pollen was sent back to Aden to be attached to the First Battalion Irish Guards, who were under strength, and they stayed with that Battalion for four months, taking part in a variety of operations, both in Aden State and up country.

At home the Battalion found Numbers 5 and 6 Guards and a detachment of street-liners for the Queen's Birthday Parade and a week later a party of a hundred, accompanied by the Corps of Drums and the Regimental Band, went to Coventry, where the old Colours of the Battalion were laid up in the Cathedral: it will be remembered that new Colours had been presented to the Battalion by Her Majesty the Queen just three years earlier and a month before

they left for Germany. This was the first opportunity for the old Colours to be laid up with proper ceremony.

In August the Battalion was required to send a Company on a six months' tour of duty, unaccompanied by families, to British Honduras: this is a Crown Colony on the east coast of Central America, facing the Caribbean Sea: it is about the size of Wales and is bordered on the north by Mexico and on the west and south by Guatemala: the latter would like to annex the colony but the people, who are mostly Creoles—a cross between the early white settlers and their Negro slaves—are proud of their British status: backward as the Colony is, they realize that to join Guatemala would mean a lowering of their standard of living, higher unemployment and a lessening of the political stability that they enjoy as members of a British Colony. The population was at the time about 105,000 and of these about one-third lived in the capital, Belize City, which is the only sizeable town in the Colony, and which consists of a few elegant houses and a large number of shanty slums. There is a port but a ship of any size has to anchor outside and off-load into lighters. There is also Belize International Airport, about ten miles from the town, which despite its name had not got a long enough runway to take modern airliners: it must also be one of the few airports where the Air Traffic Controller has contrived to have two aircraft landing from opposite directions on the same runway at the same moment!

For the rest of the country, it is mostly swamps, jungle and forest with few tarmac roads and no railways. The best feature of the country, from the leisure point of view, is the string of islands up the coast—known as cays—each just big enough for a house, with beautiful sandy beaches and good fishing, water-skiing and 'snorkelling'.

Number 2 Company, brought up to a strength of about 185, and under the command of Major P. E. W. Gibbs (succeeded later by Major R. A. Q. Shulldham) left England in chartered aircraft on 26 and 27 August. There was an overnight stop at Nassau in the Bahamas and then they transferred to Argosy Aircraft of the Royal Air Force for the flight on to British Honduras—aircraft small enough to land on the runway there. The Company was housed close to the airport in a well-appointed and modern camp with brick-built air-conditioned huts, cricket and football pitches, tennis courts and swimming pool. The camp was modern for the simple reason that its predecessor had been knocked down in a hurricane five years earlier.

Other than the Company, the Garrison of the Colony consisted of a Garrison Commander, a Colonel, a small staff and a stock pile of stores and vehicles for any reinforcements that might have to be flown in.

The Garrison's role was fourfold. First there was internal security which, during the Company's time in the Colony, was no problem: anyway, as has been said, the people were pro-British and, even if a riot had taken place, it would have been against union with Guatemala. Secondly there was external defence which meant that the Company would defend the airport to allow the arrival of reinforcements. Anti-aircraft defence was limited to a few rather ancient point-five Browning machine guns: these were tried out on occasions and were even persuaded to fire but, as the tracer ammunition tended to start forest fires, practice on these weapons was not very frequent! The proper role for the Company should, no doubt, have been to defend the frontiers but it was apparently felt that a Company—even a Coldstream Company—could not be expected to defend a country the size of Wales. Thirdly there was 'Showing the Flag', a real necessity in a country of loyal members of the Commonwealth to show to the more remote villages that there were British Troops in the Colony and that the British Government cared for their defence. Vehicle and foot patrols were sent to numerous out of the way and distant places and the men always received a warm welcome, despite the language barrier. Lastly there was Hurricane Defence: the Colony lies in the Hurricane belt and the Company's task was, after the hurricane had passed, to provide relief and rescue and to prevent looting: during their tour of duty one hurricane did approach Belize but veered away at about the last moment.

For most of the time, three out of the four Platoons would be out of camp on training or on expeditions: all the Platoons attempted to climb the Colony's only mountain, Mount Victoria, 4,000 feet high: the difficulty was not the climb but getting through the jungle to its base. Two Platoons visited Mexico and made good friends in the Mexican Army just over the border at Chetumal. Platoons camped out on the various cays: they had two boats, a speed-boat belonging to the Officers and a more sedate launch, provided by the Nuffield Trust for the Company as a whole: on one Platoon expedition the Platoon Commander and his advance party nearly came to grief when the speed-boat broke down some miles out to sea—for the simple reason that the Officer, not being a brilliant mechanic, had filled the petrol tanks with kerosene: it was after dark before they

were washed ashore on the mainland and found themselves in the garden of a nunnery! But it wasn't all fun and games and there was plenty of proper training, field-firing, patrolling, map reading, etc.

Leave was restricted as there was nowhere particular to go to in British Honduras and flights elsewhere were expensive: a few got away—every fortnight an Officer or Warrant Officer had to take the diplomatic bag to San Salvador: for the Company's Christmas draw the star prize was a trip to Mexico City and the Sergeants' Mess gave for theirs a trip to the United States: the American Air Force also helped and two parties visited Panama.

By February 1968 the tour of duty had come to an end and they left, once again in Argosy aircraft of the Royal Air Force, transferring, after a stay of twenty-four hours in Jamaica, to Britannia aircraft for the journey back across the Atlantic.

For the remainder of the Battalion there was a month's training at Otterburn in Northumberland during the autumn, but otherwise they remained at Chelsea Barracks, finding Public Duties, and the same pattern was repeated in 1968. For the Queen's Birthday Parade the Battalion found Number 3 Guard and a Detachment of street-liners: on this occasion there was one particular difference from previous Birthday Parades: on the day before Her Majesty had visited Chelsea Barracks and had met a large number of the Officers and Men who were on parade and also their families. On 10 August a Detachment took part with the Second Battalion Detachment and the Band of the Regiment in a parade at Coldstream, when the Freedom of the Burgh was conferred on the Regiment. Later in the month they moved to Otterburn for a month's training and then back to Chelsea Barracks for two more months' Public Duties.

On one evening, 3 October, the Captain of the Queen's Guard entertained to dinner the Colonel of the Regiment and the Sultan of Brunei who was and is an honorary Captain of the Regiment. The Sultan presented to the Regiment a beautifully engraved silver tray and received from the Colonel a Regimental Sword, suitably inscribed. The previous year the Sultan, when Crown Prince, had, with his brother, been at Sandhurst: it had been decided that they should both have some training and experience in ceremonial and the Crown Prince, His Highness Sultan Hassanah Belkiah Mu'izzuddin Waddaulah Ibni Sultan Omar Saifuddin Sa-'Adul Khairi-Waddin, was gazetted into the Regiment with the honorary rank of Ensign: however, before he could join, his father abdicated and he had to

return to his country as Sultan: it was felt that Ensign was hardly an appropriate rank for a Head of State, and so he was granted the honorary rank of Captain.

In the first half of December 1968, the Battalion moved by Companies to Assaye Barracks, Tidworth where they were to be based for the following two years: they became part of Allied Command Europe Mobile Forces (Land Component)—in its abbreviated form A.M.F. (L)—and started training for warfare in Arctic conditions: this meant the issue of special clothes, equipment and vehicles, and, as they had to be prepared to fight in normal conditions as well, they had to keep their usual equipment and vehicles too. Number 3 Company went off to train in Canada—at Fort Wainwright in Alberta: the remainder of the Battalion started to get used to their equipment in the Cairngorms in Scotland and then moved to Norway, where, taught by Norwegian Officers, they learned to move across country on skis or snowshoes, carrying full equipment and towing toboggans: they learnt survival techniques, how to erect and live in their five- or ten-men tents, how to build and survive in snow holes and also, of course, they started learning how to adapt their tactics and weapon handling to this new type of warfare: for the transport drivers, valuable experience was gained in driving Volvo oversnow vehicles.

By mid-April 1969 the whole Battalion was back at Tidworth and the summer was spent training as a normal infantry battalion in various parts of England, ending with a fortnight's training in Denmark in September. Then it was time to get back to winter warfare training again, starting with hardening training at Glen Trool in Scotland and ending with the whole Battalion spending most of January and March 1970 in Norway, on very energetic training. The two winters spent training for this type of warfare had been a great experience for the Battalion, though whether everyone enjoyed the conditions is doubtful. One Officer described it—'Everyone enjoyed the skiing but otherwise it was *bloody*'!

The summer of 1970 was largely taken up with shooting—at targets not birds—as the Battalion had to find about 250 men to assist in the running of the Bisley Rifle Meeting, besides taking part in various competitions: there was however still time for a little training. In the autumn two parties went abroad. One of about a section in strength, under Lieutenant the Hon. T. H. J. Clifford, took five Land Rovers to Turkey to take part in a N.A.T.O. exercise; the last time that any part of the Regiment had been there was in 1922 and 1923 when the Third Battalion landed in very different circumstances. The

second party was a composite company about 150 strong, and commanded by Major J. R. Macfarlane, which went to Fort Hood in Texas for six weeks' training with the American Army. The last time that a detachment of the Regiment, other than the Band, had visited America was nearly two hundred years ago and again in very different circumstances: somewhat over 300 Coldstreamers were part of a composite Guards Battalion taking part in the War of American Independence.

At the end of November the Battalion's tour of duty in A.M.F. (L) was over and they moved back to Chelsea Barracks, but only for a few weeks: they were now due for a tour of duty in Northern Ireland, where, as a few years earlier in Aden, they arrived just after the departure of the Second Battalion and also carried out a somewhat different and more varied role. Once again news of the move leaked out earlier than intended: this time it was nine months in advance and, when the Battalion was deep in Norwegian snow, a copy of a letter arrived, giving Ministry of Defence Transport Plans: included was the move of the Battalion to Northern Ireland in December 1970. The Battalion was based at Magilligan Point, a hutted camp by the sea some twenty-eight miles north-east of Londonderry, and perhaps better known, at the date of writing, as a camp for detainees. The story is continued in the words of the Battalion's Second-in-Command, Major the Hon. H. E. C. Willoughby:

'The Battalion alternated at two to three week intervals with the other Battalion of 8th Infantry Brigade, the 1st Battalion Royal Anglian Regiment, in carrying out duties in the city of Londonderry and in the county. Whilst in the City, the Battalion, less one reserve Company, was accommodated in a variety of buildings in the city, varying from a disused mortuary to specially erected huts in the old prison and what had once been a Seamen's Hostel. The task of the Battalion was to assist the Royal Ulster Constabulary in keeping the peace within the city and to prevent illegal crossings of the border between Londonderry and Donegal in that part of Ulster which lies West of the River Foyle.

'During the county phases, the Battalion, less Number 3 Company who lived at the Royal Air Force station at Ballykelly, concentrated on Magilligan, from where it carried out a wide variety of routine tasks: key points such as Power and Electricity stations required frequent visits by patrols; quarries were visited and checked for explosives: Royal Ulster Constabulary stations and Territorial Army Centres were called on and frequent road checks were carried out, day and night, to deter the movement of illegal arms and ammunition by cars. In addition, depending on information received, special operations were carried out. These included

operations to search for hidden arms and ambushes to capture IRA members in the act of blowing up Customs Houses or radio masts. At the same time the Battalion was liable to be called upon to reinforce troops already in Belfast or in other parts of the province including Londonderry itself. It also attempted, with some success, to carry out its own training.

‘On 17 December the Battalion was complete in Northern Ireland, having travelled by Landing Ship, Car Ferry and by air from England. Little breathing space was allowed, and on 18 December the Battalion was deployed in Londonderry to help contain any violence which might break out as a result of the Lundy Day Celebrations. An effigy of Colonel Lundy is burnt by the Protestant “Apprentice Boys”, on the walls of the city overlooking the Catholic area of the Bogside, in commemoration of the successful Protestant defence of the city against the besieging Catholics supporting King James II in 1689. The burning and the marches which take place at the same time might be expected to evoke a violent response from the Catholics, never averse at the best of times to throwing a punch or a rock at their Protestant fellow citizens. In the event, the celebrations were somewhat curtailed and well controlled by the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the Battalion remained discreetly behind the scenes throughout the day.

‘Christmas in Derry was passed in a haze of alcohol by many of the inhabitants and in long hours of duty by the Guardsmen. The Padre’s Midnight Christmas Eve Service, held in a car park, was interrupted by the need for the congregation to chase away a number of hooligans, who were breaking windows in the town centre, but otherwise there were few incidents. The Christmas spirit of goodwill was somewhat lacking in the case of a Derry citizen who invited a Coldstream Sergeant to “get away back to England, you English bastard”. The only hurt lay in the fact that the Sergeant in question had been born and brought up in Eire! At the same time, a number of Guardsmen were invited into people’s homes to eat a Christmas meal.

‘Mid-January found the Battalion back in Magilligan, but within two days it was re-deployed to Belfast to reinforce Battalions already there and hard pressed by a week’s continuous disorders in the City. Normally under command of another Battalion, the Companies carried out long hours of duty, manning vehicle check points, although at one stage Number 2 Company became involved with a particularly vicious mob and sustained minor casualties mainly caused by rocks and broken glass. On the credit side, one rioter was laid low by a magnificent blow from Captain Innes’s fist and the Battalion’s first ever arrest was made by Guardsman Williams, one of the smallest members of the Battalion. No shooting incidents occurred in the ten days during which the Battalion was employed in Belfast, but the bitterness and unpleasant atmosphere stood out in interesting contrast to the sometimes violent, but generally less extreme, inhabitants of Derry.

‘The beginning of February found the Battalion back in Londonderry,

where the wilder of the hoodlums were emulating the activities of the extremists in Belfast, and intermittent rioting took place over a period of three days and nights. Barricading the streets, hi-jacking and burning buses and the stoning of shop windows, the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the soldiers were activities favoured by the rioters and it became apparent how many troops were needed to control even a relatively small area. It also proved extremely difficult to arrest rioters who in the main were fleet-footed youths, from the age of 12 years old upwards, with a wealth of experience in the game of Tom Tiddler's ground with the military, encumbered as the latter were with shields and helmets. Quick and efficient outflanking manoeuvres proved to be the only method of ensuring more than the odd lucky arrest.

'The Guardsmen were subjected to considerable verbal abuse from men and women alike on these occasions and their self-control was at times sorely tried. Bricks and rocks, flung with remarkable accuracy and strength, formed the main armoury of the rioters, backed by a plentiful supply of milk bottles filled with petrol which was ignited just before they were thrown. Fortunately no Guardsman was injured by these petrol bombs throughout our tour, though tragically one Military Policeman under the Battalion's Command died from the effects of such a bomb thrown into the back of a Land Rover. We were also fortunate in that firearms were employed against us only on two occasions.

'The Guardsmen themselves were generally armed one third with rifles and two thirds with batons. All wore helmets with plastic visors attached and leg padding; most carried shields. Indeed, the Coldstreamer of 1971 more closely resembled the Roman legionary than a modern soldier. Tactics were also somewhat similar, and shields were used in the manner of the Roman testudo. In place of javelins, heavy rubber bullets were fired by platoons and followed up by snatch squads, whose task was to seize rioters before they had recovered from the effects of a rubber bullet landing in the middle. That was the theory—it did not always work. No live round was fired in anger by the Battalion during its four months. CS gas grenades were carried in case of emergency, but none was thrown.

'By mid-February the Battalion was back in Magilligan and during the next fortnight it carried out two area searches. An area near Portglenone was suspected of concealing illegal weapons, and the Battalion duly blocked off all approach roads and carried out a search of all derelict buildings and barns, undergrowth, hedgerows, pits and quarries. The size of the needle was not known—nor indeed whether there was a needle at all—but the haystack was very large. Later searches were more fruitful, but the Portglenone area was drawn blank. On one subsequent search an Irish lady was particularly helpful in trying to turn up a weapon in her house, which puzzled the searchers. However, it transpired that the poor lady had ten children under ten years of age and she seemed eager to assist in an operation which might result in a year's jail for her unremitting husband. She failed.

'The Battalion returned to the city of Derry for the fourth time on 28 March, and prepared for the processions by two rival groups of Republicans, who were commemorating the Easter Rising of 1917, as well as by Protestant Apprentice Boys. By the afternoon of Easter Day it appeared that all would be well, but it was not to be. Some hundreds of hooligans bent on mischief flung stones at troops, who were on stand-by to prevent deviation off the agreed route, and then stole a bus. Within minutes the Battalion with a Royal Anglian Company and a Royal Artillery Battery (acting as Infantry) under command, was embroiled in a series of tough engagements. There were fears that rioting might again continue for three days, but the unpredictable Irish decided to call it a day soon after 6 p.m. after only two hours. It was disappointing that the peace had to be disrupted at all but some small measure of progress could be marked in the fact that rioting finished so quickly.

'The variety of tasks which the Battalion was required to perform was welcomed as a relief from the monotony of constant street patrols or from constant duties in the county. Efforts were made by Companies to improve the Army's image in the eyes of the local people and to disprove the "jack-boot" propaganda put about by the extremists. Each Company adopted an area and set about organising visits to old people's homes, outings for children and simple welfare projects. These were greatly helped by a visit in March by the Regimental Band which gave concerts in Londonderry and other towns.

'Walking out was limited by the long hours of Duty, but time was still found to enter a football team for the Northern Ireland Major Units Football competition and to win it. Time was also found towards the end of the tour to loose the Regimental Sergeant Major on the Companies' drill; the walls of the Barracks echoed the sounds more usually echoed by the walls of the Horseguards or Ambassador's Court.

'The Battalion returned to England in the third week in April, and, by the evening of St George's Day, were all on leave. The Guardsmen had acquitted themselves well in a very trying circumstance over four months, and to a biased eye it seemed that the methods of training and the standards of discipline and self respect required of a Coldstreamer had once again proved their worth. On numerous occasions, men on perhaps two or three man patrols, were subjected to tests, when any slackening in patience, self control or discipline could have had disastrous results, but young NCOs and Guardsmen continued to treat sometimes very tiresome Irishmen with good humour and respect. It cannot be claimed that the situation in Ulster was in any way improved when the Battalion left in April, but an unpleasant if necessary duty had been carried out to the satisfaction of Senior Officers who made complimentary remarks about the conduct of a Coldstream Battalion in the various tasks it was required to perform.'

IX

CHANGES IN THE REGIMENT

THE years 1946 to 1970 have seen very considerable changes in the Army as a whole and in the Regiment in particular: this is not surprising as any good organization should learn from past experience and, perhaps, mistakes and keep up with the times: the Army in the past may have been slow in doing so, quite often because of lack of money, and has tended to start a war using the tactics, methods and weapons of the previous war but, even so, changes and improvements did take place and the soldier of 1918 would have found the Army of 1939 very different from the one he knew. Since 1946, however, changes and improvements have come much more speedily, probably for two main reasons—the advent of the Atomic weapons and their effect on tactics, weapons and equipment, and the very great change in the standard of living and way of life of the British civilian population: there are also two subsidiary reasons, the break-up of the British Empire and the consequent decrease in the number of overseas stations, and the abandonment in 1959 of National Service—though the latter was in existence for only twenty years and until 1939 the Army consisted entirely of volunteers, except for a short time during the First World War.

What then are the changes? First of all the structure of the Regiment and the training establishments that it uses. There are now only two Battalions, the Third Battalion having been placed in suspended animation in 1959: either Battalion may be an ordinary infantry Battalion, doing Public Duties in England or on training or operations in any part of the world, to where it must be prepared to move at short notice by air: a Battalion may be mounted in Armoured Personnel Carriers which, *inter alia*, means producing drivers for the many heavy, tracked vehicles provided, or it may be trained for winter warfare, using skis and snowshoes, pulling toboggans and using over-snow vehicles. In fact a Battalion and its men have to be highly adaptable: for instance, as had already been recorded, during the period 1965 to 1970, the First Battalion trained as an Armoured Personnel Carrier Battalion, saw active service in the hills of the Radfan and in the streets of Aden, did Public Duties in London, was

trained in winter warfare in the Arctic and maintained law and order in the streets of Londonderry. It also means that Battalions frequently leave this country on tours of duty, either for training or for operations: though these tours may be limited to only a few months the men are not accompanied by their families: at the moment, as far as the Household Division is concerned, Germany and Hong Kong are the only stations to which families are taken and a high proportion of the men of all ranks are married: this separation of families, aggravated as it is at the present time by the large number of troops in Northern Ireland, is probably one of the main factors that deter a man from 'signing on' when his period of service comes to an end.

In addition to the two Battalions, the Regiment, like other Regiments of the Household Division, finds a proportion of the Officers and Men, all volunteers, of the Guards Parachute Company, who are the pathfinders of the Sixteenth Parachute Brigade, and also for the Guards ('G') Squadron of the Twenty-second Special Air Service Regiment.

Next the training establishments, or establishment as it is now. Until 1960 the Guards Depot was at Caterham, where the emphasis of training was on drill and discipline: from there the recruit moved to the Guards Training Battalion at Pirbright, where the emphasis was on Weapon Training and Tactics: the two parts of training were therefore divided, when they should be integrated as both are equally important, and in 1960 the Depot moved to Pirbright, absorbed the Guards Training Battalion, and a well balanced training programme was introduced. The move was fiercely contested by some traditionalists who appeared to be unable to see how a truly disciplined Guardsman could be trained other than in a walled barracks (with incidentally a lunatic asylum next door!): it would not be possible to instil discipline in the open atmosphere of Pirbright. Attitudes have changed and the latest pamphlet, which is issued to every man on joining, describes Pirbright as being 'ideally situated from a military training point of view'.

Pirbright itself has changed: the old A, B and C Lines have disappeared and a new modern Guards Depot stands on the C Lines site, with a standard of comfort far above that of the old Caterham barracks or the old Pirbright huts. Included in the Guards Depot is the Junior Guardsmen's Company—called a Company though it is more like a battalion in strength. Twenty-five years ago a boy, that is someone under the age of $17\frac{1}{2}$, could only join the Regiment for training as a Drummer or as a Tailor. During the war years they

were sent to the Guards Depot on enlistment: one, on arrival at the Barrack Gate was greeted by a Corporal on duty with the 'friendly' remark, 'Go away boy, grow up a bit and come back when you know what you are doing.' He did not, and he is now a Warrant Officer Class I. Training was hard and the pay was low—9/4d. a week, of which they were allowed to draw 5/-: of this they had to deposit 1/- in their Post Office Savings Account: they were also issued with a coupon, entitling them to buy ten cigarettes—an odd proceeding as they were not allowed to smoke! As Battalions arrived home, the pre-war system was reverted to and boys, on enlistment, went straight to Battalions for training: they even went overseas with Battalions and there were boys with the Battalions in the Canal Zone of Egypt on active service in 1952 and 1953. But gradually, as Battalions spent more and more time overseas, they tended to leave their boys at the Guards Training Battalion and Regimental Companies there each held a Platoon of boys. In 1958 these were amalgamated into the Junior Guardsmen's Company which was, and is, run as a school with three terms a year and holidays at Christmas and Easter and in the summer. There are now no boys in Battalions but in the Junior Guardsmen's Company their equivalents can train for almost any trade that there is in a Battalion and there is a wing for future musicians. In addition to the adult staff, they have their own Junior Non-Commissioned Officers and there is even a Junior Company Sergeant Major. Education plays a large part in their training and they can take tests corresponding to the three Army Certificates of Education: they can also sit for the civilian General Certificate of Education at 'O' Level. A Junior Guardsman gets paid £9.45 a week on joining, of which he has to pay £3 for food and lodging: he has to save money for the holidays and so is allowed to draw £3 a week—even with the rise in the cost of living this is a considerable increase on 1945. Nevertheless, the boy (now Warrant Officer Class I) who received such an unfriendly welcome at the Depot in 1945 says 'sometimes I half wish that I had been born about twenty-five years later, but on reflection, I do not think that I would swop my soldiering for today's set-up with all its obvious benefits'. So perhaps the old days were not so bad after all!

There is one other organization for young men under the age of 17½ and that is the Guards Company in the Junior Leaders Battalion, which is designed to train the future leaders for the Household Division, and, in the other Companies of the Battalion, the Infantry as a whole. A good deal of space has been given to the training of

Junior Guardsmen, but the reason for this is that they are a most important and numerous source of recruits for the Regiment.

Now, what of the man? A man of 5 ft. 10 in. in height, in good health and of good character is not now so readily accepted as a recruit: he has to show that he has the intelligence to cope with the increasingly sophisticated weapons and equipment that come to a modern Infantry Battalion. On joining, he is probably better informed than his predecessor, rather than better educated, though if he joins through the Junior Guardsmen's Company or the Leader Training Battalion, he is probably better educated too. But education will play a large part in his training, not just for the sake of education, but to fit him to deal with the weapons and equipment, and also to fit him for promotion. As a result the man tends to be more individualistic: he probably walks out by himself, rather than in a crowd, and he wants to know the reason behind the orders that he is given. Lip-service, and perhaps often more than lip-service, has always been paid to explaining orders, but the attitude 'you are not paid to think' still existed in 1946: now, very great attention is paid to explanation of orders of all sorts. The German leader, Field-Marshal Rommel, referring to the 201 Guards Brigade at Knightsbridge in the Western Desert in 1941, said 'This Brigade was practically a living embodiment of the positive and negative qualities of the British soldier—an extraordinary bravery and toughness was combined with rigid inability to move quickly.'¹ If he could have seen the individualism and lack of rigidity shown by small groups of two or three modern Guardsmen, capable of directing mortar or artillery fire in the hills of the Radfan or dealing with internal security situations in the back-streets of Belfast, he would have realized how much the Guardsman has changed.

As the nature of the Guardsman has changed so has the discipline: throughout the ages every young soldier has been told by the old soldier that 'things are not what they used to be' and very often it is a very good thing that they are not. The system of discipline has changed: it is not so rigid and as has been said, much more attention is given to explaining the reasons for orders: but the result is as good as, if not even better than, it ever was: the standard of drill and turn out on the Birthday Parade is as good, if not even better, than it ever was, and the discipline and restraint shown by soldiers of all Regiments in the streets of Belfast and Londonderry is really unbelievable. So the modern system would seem to be as effective as the old.

¹ *Rommel* by Desmond Young, published by Collins 1950.

What is the modern system of administering discipline? A Commanding Officer can still award a man up to twenty-eight days' detention but the punishment of 'Confined to Barracks' has disappeared and in its place is 'Restriction of Privileges'—not so drastic as confined to barracks in that he can leave barracks at times in uniform and he can also do guards and other duties. But the main disciplinary measure is fining, which is far more effective in that it affects a man's pocket, so that he really notices the punishment, but it does not affect his availability for duty as a soldier. Minor punishments, such as drills and extra parades, are only now awarded for the purpose for which they are designed, that is when the drill or turnout of a man needs improvement. Another change is in the length of hair—at the present time, in the country and, perhaps, the world as a whole, a great bone of contention. The Army has for many years insisted on short hair, because a man with long hair will not only look untidy but, on active service conditions, he is more likely to become, literally, lousy. Now the reasonable medium has been reached and a man's hair has to be neat and tidy—though probably a bit shorter as a recruit at the Guards Depot.

There have been a number of changes in clothing: battledress has disappeared and has been replaced by a camouflage combat suit for wear in the field and Number 2 Dress, a Khaki Service Dress, for wear on parade. Number 2 Dress or denim trousers with pullover is the normal working dress: some NCOs and Guardsmen wear Number 1 Dress (the old Blue Patrol) and there has, of course, been no change in Home Service clothing, except that the brass buttons are anodised and do not require cleaning: the same applies to brass buttons on other uniforms and cap stars. Rubber-soled boots are worn in the field, though the 'ammunition' boot is still kept for parades. After twenty-five years of dark blue berets, the khaki beret is reappearing and a new type of web equipment has been introduced which does not require blanco and which has gunmetal buckles. In fact the only piece of equipment that does require blanco is the buff belt. Two more changes are that a man no longer has to wait until he rises to the rank of Warrant Officer before he may wear a raincoat—it is now issued to all and sundry: secondly Mess Dress, as previously worn only by Officers, can now be worn by members of the Sergeants' Mess and is worn particularly on formal dinner nights in the Mess: in fact the tendency is for the Sergeants' Mess to be rather more formal than the Officers' Mess.

One of the most noticeable changes is in the men's food—not

particularly the food supplied in the field on exercises or on operations, where the 'Compo' ration is very much the same, but in the food provided in barracks, whether it be at the Depot or in a Battalion. The system, whereby a man arrived at the Mess Room, carrying his knife, fork, spoon and mug, picked up two plates, on to which were deposited his main course and sweet, each perhaps with one alternative, has gone: he now arrives to find the cutlery provided and he can have as much as he likes, of the great variety of dishes available: when the new system was first brought in, there were forecasts of great wastage of food but in fact, it proved the opposite: the man takes what he wants, whereas before he was given, maybe, more than he wanted. It is, however, in the variety of the food that the change is most marked and the following are two menus from the Guards Depot for the midday meal—the first in 1950 and the second in 1970: even the name of the meal has changed!

1950

DINNER

Soup

—

Braised Beef or Brown Stew and Dumplings

Creamed and Baked Potatoes

Buttered Swede—Cabbage

—

Baked Jam Roll and Custard

Bread and Butter Pudding

—

(Note: No hot drinks were served at this meal)

1970

LUNCH

Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce

Roast Beef and Yorkshire Puddings

Roast and Creamed and Boiled Potatoes

Buttered Cabbage, Baton Carrots, Tinned Peas

Entree Bar

Fried Lamb Chops. Meat Pies. Sauté Kidney

Brown Stew and Dumplings. Steak and Kidney Puddings

Roast and Creamed and Boiled Potatoes

Buttered Cabbage. Baton Carrots. Tinned Peas

Grill Bar

Grilled Steaks with Mushrooms. Sausage, Bacon, Fried Eggs
Chipped Potatoes. Baked Beans

Curry Bar

Curried Beef. Curried Eggs. Boiled Rice
Side Dishes. Chilli Sauce

Cold Bar

Plated Salads

Sweets

Hot and Cold Sweets (Choice of 8)
Hot and Cold Drinks

It is perhaps worth recording that the Regiment, like other Regiments of Footguards, still provides its own Cooks, though they do, of course, rely on the Army Catering Corps for the more advanced training.

The question of pay has been mentioned, as far as Junior Guardsmen are concerned, but, like them, the pay of all Soldiers—it's Soldiers now, not Other Ranks—is, when all the circumstances have been taken into account, far more generous than it was twenty-five or even ten years ago. No longer is the man, who is wondering whether or not to extend his term of service, drawn towards civilian life by the financial prospects: as has already been said, it is more likely to be the frequent periods of separation from his family. The general improvement in the standard of living of all soldiers is very obvious and this is particularly reflected by the number of cars to be seen parked in a barracks. The system of pay has changed too: it was always difficult to relate Army pay to civilian wages as the former included for the single man free board and lodging, while the married man received a marriage allowance and ration allowance. Now there is a basic salary from which the single man has to pay for board and lodging and the married man for his quarter—assuming that he has one. This, of course, means very much more work for the pay staff, as adjustments to a man's pay have to be made when he is away from barracks at night on leave, training or operations: but, at least, the rate of pay can be truly assessed and compared. Pay parades too are gradually disappearing and any man who wishes can have his pay credited direct to his civilian bank account. The pay staff too has

changed: whereas twenty-five years ago the Quartermaster and one of the Battalion's Sergeants dealt with pay on a Battalion basis, and in each Company the CQMS and a clerk dealt with the Company detail—which included each man's account—now a Battalion has a considerable staff provided by the Royal Army Pay Corps, headed by an Officer, who may even be a Major. One is tempted to wonder how Quartermasters fill in their time these days! There are, incidentally, now two or three Quartermaster Commissioned Officers in a Battalion: the second is the Transport Officer and the third, in an A.P.C. Battalion, is the Technical Quartermaster. This does, of course, greatly increase the chances of Warrant Officers attaining Commissioned rank.

As far as weapons are concerned, there has been a complete change in everything except the bayonet and the swords carried by Officers and Warrant Officers on parade! The bolt action .303 inch rifle has given place to a Self Loading Rifle (S.L.R.) which fires a 7.62 millimetre round: this rifle has a magazine holding twenty rounds and has a semi-automatic action. The Bren Light Machine Gun, which was magazine fed, and the Vickers Medium Machine Gun, which was belt fed, have disappeared and both have been replaced by the General Purpose Machine Gun (G.P.M.G.), which is belt fed and fires the 7.62 millimetre round: it can be used as a light machine gun or, on a tripod, in the sustained fire role. The Sten gun has been replaced by the Sterling sub-machine gun, a very similar weapon but more reliable. The 2-inch Mortar is now only provided with smoke bombs, to the regret of many in the hills of the Radfan who could well have done with the High Explosive bombs: the 3-inch mortar has given way to the 81-millimetre mortar, a more accurate and lethal weapon. Finally the Anti-tank weapons: the 17-pounder gun has disappeared and in its place there is the 120-millimetre Wombat which is a recoilless and extremely effective weapon. Each Rifle Platoon has a Swedish rocket launcher, called the Carl Gustav and, when employed on some roles, Battalions are given Vigilant Anti-tank Guided Missiles. As already said, it has been a complete change.

In the vehicles there has been less change and the ordinary lorries and trucks remain very much the same. The Jeep of the war and immediate post-war days, was, however, replaced by the Land Rover, which was in turn, in the mid-fifties, replaced by the Champ: however, the Land Rover is now back in favour and does most of the tasks carried out by the Jeep and also the Carrier, the lightly armoured tracked vehicle so well known to soldiers of the forties

and the fifties. In Armoured Personnel Carrier Battalions, however, the A.P.C. is the dominant vehicle, which not only carries infantry but from which mortars and anti-tank guns can be fired. In addition, in some roles, a battalion may have the use of an Air Platoon, which consists of three light reconnaissance helicopters.

The Band of the Regiment has seen very little change. Outwardly the only differences from pre-war days are tunics with very much less gold braid on them and the disappearance of the band sword, a short ornate sword carried by NCOs and Musicians, who now carry the normal bayonet: the reason for both are economy: gold braid is very expensive and the swords were probably melted down during the last war and the expense of replacing them has not seemed to be justified: perhaps a mistake was made and one day they will be found stored away in some Ordnance Depot! But behind the scenes there are changes, primarily in the recruitment of musicians; wireless and television in almost every home has had the effect that very few men now bother to learn to play musical instruments and if they do learn, they generally learn to play only one. The Band has not only to provide a military parade band but also light orchestras and dance bands of all sorts: most men must be able to play two instruments and in the late fifties and early sixties it was becoming increasingly difficult to find string players. It was mainly for this reason that the Junior Guardsmen's Company started in 1962, accepting Junior Musicians and now the bulk of the Recruits for the Bands of the Household Division receive their musical training at Pirbright: the first Director of Music of the Junior Guardsmen's Company was, incidentally, a retired Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel D. A. Pope, O.B.E., A.R.C.M., who from 1944 to 1963 was Director of Music of the Regiment. Otherwise the Band continues very much as it always did though more space has to be provided for car-parking and overseas tours are more numerous and more profitable—ranging from tours of several months to the United States to an evening in Monte Carlo and back home to bed the same night or early the following morning.

And, lastly, but by no means least, at any rate as far as influence is concerned, Regimental Headquarters. Except for moving around—and no great distance at that—about the only change is that some of the Regimental Clerks have been replaced by civilians: on one occasion 'replaced' can hardly be the right word: Sergeant Knight completed his service on one day and reappeared the next morning to continue the same job as Mr Knight. During the War Regimental

Headquarters had to evacuate the building between the Guards Chapel and Birdcage Walk because of damage caused when the Chapel was hit by a flying bomb: the Headquarters moved to 73 Ashley Gardens, just off Victoria Street, and remained there until May 1946 when the Birdcage Walk building had been repaired and was habitable again: but the rebuilding of the Guards Chapel involved the demolition of the Headquarters building and in the summer of 1962, they moved the length of Wellington Barracks Square into a G Block where they still are. Now, with the prospect of Wellington Barracks being rebuilt, there are rumours of yet another move.

It will, no doubt, be noticed that no attempt has been made to compare the Officer, Warrant Officer and NCO of 1946 with his counterpart today. There are several reasons for this—not least being the fact that I, myself, was a serving Officer for the first fifteen years of the period covered by this book: any opinion that I might give is liable to be biased and is, therefore, of little value. But it will, I hope, have been made clear that, with the increased sophistication of modern weapons and equipment, the greater speed and dispersion of warfare in this atomic age and the large variety of roles in which a Battalion may have to operate, every Commander, from Lieutenant-Colonel down to the junior Lance-Corporal, has to be just that bit more professional than his predecessor. But that is only progress, if the rate or efficiency with which you can kill can be called progress. It has all happened before and the Officers and NCOs of 1939 had a rather more complicated and professional war to fight, though generally less bloody, than their predecessors in 1914. Similarly the changes in methods of maintaining discipline have meant that all in authority have had to assume a somewhat different approach, to their subordinates. But to contradict myself and to express an opinion, I do not believe that the people, be they Officers, Warrant Officers or NCOs, have changed: they, like their predecessors throughout the ages, have just altered their methods to keep up with the times.

EPILOGUE

BEFORE ending the story of the Coldstream Guards for the last twenty-five years, there is one sad event to record which took place in 1966—the retirement, after nearly twenty-one years as 25th Colonel of the Regiment, of General Sir Charles Loyd, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. At that year's Annual Dinner of the London Branch of the Coldstreamers' Association the following message was read:

‘As your Colonel-in-Chief, I know how sorry you all must be that this is the last time when General Loyd will be with you as Colonel of the Regiment. For more than twenty years he has given an example which has been second to none and which will remain an inspiration to all Coldstreamers. I join with you in wishing him every happiness in his retirement.’

7th May 1966

ELIZABETH R.

Colonel-in-Chief.

He was succeeded by Major-General Sir George Burns, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

THE APPENDIXES

AS with the text of this book, the dates covered by some of the Appendixes do not conform to the dates of the title of the book, but to the dates on which similar Appendixes in *The Coldstream Guards 1920–1946* ended.

Appendixes I to IV have been compiled by the Regimental Adjutant, Major D. Powell, and I am most grateful to him for all the trouble and care that has been taken.

APPENDIX I

ROLL OF HONOUR

THIS Roll includes the names of all Coldstreamers who lost their lives while serving on the strength of the Regiment during the period 16 August 1945, that is the day after the end of the war with Japan (VJ Day) to 31 December 1970.

The only exceptions are two NCOs who died during this time of wounds received before VJ Day and whose names are recorded in the Roll of Honour of *The Coldstream Guards 1920–1946*.

ROLL OF HONOUR

123742	Major (QM) E. A. May	19.1.56
2339554	Captain G. A. G. Smith	18.9.53
175339	Captain (QM) E. E. Moore	15.10.46
453506	Captain D. B. de V. Jacot de Boinod	15.7.64
335156	Lieutenant P. D. F. Kelly	11.7.47
467526	Lieutenant J. R. E. Bartholomew	9.9.64
424850	2/Lieutenant C. R. Feilden	26.8.53
447270	2/Lieutenant T. W. S. Groome	9.6.57
23650450	Gdsm R. A. Baldwin	20.2.61
22302509	Gdsm D. W. Bennett	3.12.54
2669810	Gdsm E. G. Bird	23.8.45
21007020	Gdsm D. J. Bissex	23.4.48
2667116	L/Cpl J. Bramley	25.10.45
2669934	Gdsm A. E. Brown	5.10.50
2665313	CQMS F. Brown	3.1.52
21007205	Gdsm J. D. Brown	21.2.49
23865355	Gdsm A. C. Butcher	13.7.62
2667542	Gdsm P. W. Brooks	26.1.46
2667147	Gdsm B. R. Bateman	22.1.46
24048924	J/Gdsm P. Cardwell	20.7.67
2669851	Gdsm A. F. Carey	23.8.45
2659420	CSM G. P. C. Christer, M.M.	4.1.52
2667022	L/Sgt F. G. Clark	20.10.46
2666190	Gdsm M. Colligan	26.10.45
2669215	Gdsm J. R. Collins	15.1.48
2670414	Sgt F. Copson	12.1.52
23346434	Gdsm F. G. Crossman	5.3.57
2661156	Gdsm J. J. Davis	3.12.45
23650016	Gdsm L. S. Dibben	23.7.59
2664354	Gdsm M. Dowdeswell	20.7.48
2659956	Sgt J. R. Dowsen	3.10.49
24076634	Gdsm D. A. Dunk	28.9.68
23879214	Gdsm A. C. Edge	20.3.65

22214551	Gdsm	A. Forster	2.8.53
23650144	Gdsm	G. G. Green	16.8.58
2656703	Sgt	H. F. Green	3.11.45
2670307	Gdsm	H. Goodfellow	16.4.46
2671067	L/Cpl	R. Haigh	20.2.49
23865427	Gdsm	P. D. Haines	25.6.65
23865384	Gdsm	R. J. Hales	8.5.62
2668177	Gdsm	A. Hall	29.10.47
2671297	Gdsm	T. C. Hancock	17.5.49
22214020	Sgt	W. Harpham	24.3.60
2670283	Gdsm	K. Heath	25.5.48
4961612	Sgt	J. A. Hiam	20.1.49
2670856	Gdsm	F. Hinchcliffe	15.9.47
2320609	Gdsm	T. Hines	7.10.57
22302173	Sgt	M. M. D. Hodges	22.9.59
22817504	Gdsm	A. F. Hornett	19.12.60
24021755	Gdsm	J. Horwood	25.10.69
2663351	Gdsm	F. Jukes	25.12.45
2603570	L/Cpl	H. R. Kelly	4.10.45
23474146	Gdsm	D. V. King	11.1.62
22683599	Gdsm	R. W. Lambert	30.9.53
2671159	Gdsm	T. W. Lawrence	21.8.50
2660279	Sgt	I. D. Lawson, B.E.M.	28.5.50
22817006	Gdsm	B. C. Lee	24.12.54
14225383	Gdsm	J. A. Lee	26.9.46
23929883	Gdsm	T. J. Lemilliere	14.10.64
2664684	L/Cpl	L. L. Lewin	22.5.46
23206699	Gdsm	G. A. Massam	30.5.60
2670845	Gdsm	H. J. Medley	16.2.49
24000081	Gdsm	D. G. Millard	14.1.65
2670753	L/Cpl	P. E. Morris	7.9.48
23715012	Gdsm	P. J. Norman	21.11.60
2667729	Gdsm	M. C. Oakley	10.11.46
22214570	Gdsm	J. A. Oldbridge	31.12.51
22214874	L/Cpl	W. T. D. Orchard	28.8.58
23116177	O/Cdt	J. Padmore	15.1.56
22166679	Gdsm	S. Palfrey	28.5.50
22029247	Gdsm	J. Parkin	29.7.49
5948233	Gdsm	W. H. F. Parris	7.10.46
22649718	Gdsm	E. A. Pether	11.7.52
2670715	Gdsm	B. P. Porter	9.4.48
23929996	L/Cpl	P. Reddy	22.12.70
2658404	L/Sgt	A. D. Reed	30.8.48
2669726	Gdsm	B. T. Repper	23.8.45
23701517	Gdsm	M. Reynolds	20.3.65
2668634	Gdsm	H. Rivers	22.4.46
2869044	Gdsm	D. E. Samways	8.12.47
2668533	Gdsm	P. C. Sandy	13.6.46

ROLL OF HONOUR

22683993	Gdsm	C. R. Showers	16.12.52
2669727	Gdsm	E. E. Smith	23.8.45
2670059	Gdsm	J. T. Smith	8.3.46
23206802	Gdsm	S. Snell	27.8.58
2654276	Gdsm	T. W. Stannard	22.6.46
2667169	Gdsm	D. Stocker	8.3.47
23650117	Gdsm	L. J. Summerscales	24.12.59
23650852	Gdsm	D. J. Swain	20.3.62
22214723	L/Sgt	S. Talbot	28.6.53
2671295	L/Sgt	M. Tate	20.11.49
2658009	L/Cpl	C. A. Thawley	25.12.45
2665381	L/Sgt	D. H. Thorpe	8.11.45
22302872	Gdsm	M. G. Thurlow	17.1.53
23865298	Gdsm	G. Tilley	27.8.62
2669104	Gdsm	G. R. Tyler	22.9.47
23393356	Gdsm	R. M. Warner	24.4.59
2649042	L/Sgt	G. A. B. Webber	18.6.49
24000071	Gdsm	D. M. Wilkins	20.3.65
2667101	Gdsm	J. T. Wilson	20.7.46
2658539	CQMS	T. E. Witton	2.2.55
24000856	Gdsm	S. Wood	16.2.68
21007137	Gdsm	W. Woodcock	14.4.48
2671481	Gdsm	P. G. Wray	15.6.51
2669143	Gdsm	F. Weston	20.3.46

APPENDIX II

THE COLDSTREAM ROLL

IN *The Coldstream Guards 1920–1946* the Coldstream Roll was completed to 31 December 1949. In this Appendix, the Roll is continued from 1 January 1950 until 31 December 1970.

1. ROLL OF OFFICERS

who appear in Appendix I to *The Coldstream Guards 1920–1946* whose particulars have been amplified for the period 1950–70

- 1406 Sir HENRY CHARLES LOYD, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., 2nd Lieut. 3.9.10, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 1.4.12; Capt. 17.7.15; Major 30.11.21; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1.1.29; Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 3rd Bn. 30.11.29; Colonel 12.10.32; Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Regiment 12.10.32; Major-General 22.6.38; Lieut.-General 1.11.42; Colonel of the Coldstream Guards 13.9.45; General 12.2.46; ADC to the King 26.6.46.
- 1498 ARNOLD DE LERISSON CAZENOVE, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., 2nd Lieut. 7.4.16, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 16.9.16; Capt. 1.11.25; Major 1.9.33; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1.1.39; Commanding 1st Bn. 2.9.39; Lieut.-Colonel 11.10.39; Colonel 10.8.42; Brigadier 1.7.48; Retired 29.10.50.
- 1554 ALISTAIR CAMPBELL, Lord STRATHEDEN, 2nd Lieut. 20.12.18, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 20.12.20; Capt. 16.8.28; Major 12.10.36; Commanding Training Bn. 11.5.41; Commanding 5th Bn. 11.10.41; Lieut.-Colonel 9.11.44; Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Regiment 11.4.45; Colonel 9.11.47; Retired & granted Hon. rank Brigadier 21.11.50.
- 1588 Sir TERENCE EDMOND PATRICK FALKINER, Bt., 2nd Lieut. 29.8.24, from S.L. R.A.R.O.; Lieut. 29.8.26; Capt. 10.8.34; Major 29.8.41; Commanding 3rd Bn. 19.8.42; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Lieut.-Colonel 10.11.56.
- 1591 RICHARD BYNG PEMBROKE, O.B.E., 2nd Lieut. 30.8.24, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 30.8.26; Capt. 1.11.35; Major 30.8.41; Lieut.-Colonel 29.6.44; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Colonel 1.1.51.
- 1594 WILLIAM LINDSAY STEELE, O.B.E., 2nd Lieut. 29.1.25, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 29.1.27; Capt. 15.10.36; Major 29.1.42; Commanding Training Bn. 1.10.42; Commanding 3rd Bn. 8.10.44; Commanding 2nd Bn. 1.3.45; Lieut.-Colonel 29.11.45; Commanding 3rd Bn. 10.12.46; Colonel 10.5.49; Brigadier 7.9.53; Retired 12.5.58.
- 1602 RICHARD SHULDHAM SCHREIBER, 2nd Lieut. 30.8.26, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 30.8.29; Capt. 1.11.37; Major 30.8.43; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Lieut.-Colonel 29.3.51.
- 1605 EDWARD RODERICK HILL, D.S.O., 2nd Lieut. 9.6.25, University

- Candidate; Lieut. 9.6.27; Capt. 17.12.36; Major 9.6.42; Commanding 2nd Bn. 25.12.42; Commanding 5th Bn. 3.8.44; Commanding 1st Bn. 31.7.45; Commanding Training Bn. 1.7.46; Lieut.-Colonel 20.7.46; Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Regiment 9.7.49; Colonel 15.7.49; Retired 1.10.52.
- 1612 MELVILLE EDWARD BERTRAM PORTAL, M.B.E., Lieut. 30.8.25, from 17th/21st Lancers; Capt. 10.11.34; Major 1.8.38; Retired 28.2.51.
- 1613 Count PETER FRANCIS DE SALIS, 2nd Lieut. 18.5.25, from 100th (Oxford & Worcester Yeomanry) Field Brigade, R.A. (T.A.); Lieut. 4.5.30; Capt. 1.8.38; Major 4.5.44; Retired & granted Hon. rank Lieut.-Colonel 10.11.56.
- 1622 RICHARD FRANK SHERLOCK GOOCH, D.S.O., M.C., 2nd Lieut. 8.11.27, University Candidate; Lieut. 8.11.30; Capt. 1.8.38; Commanding 1st Bn. 1.9.44; Major 8.11.44; Commanding 2nd Bn. 27.4.46; Lieut.-Colonel 29.11.48; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Brigadier 20.12.51.
- 1638 PETER HUGH FLOWER, 2nd Lieut. 28.8.30, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 28.8.33; Capt. 28.8.38; Major 1.7.46; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Lieut.-Colonel 8.3.60.
- 1639 RONALD DAWNAY, 2nd Lieut. 2.2.28, University Candidate; Lieut. 2.2.31; Capt. 1.8.38; Major 2.2.45; Commanding 5th Bn. 1.7.45; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Lieut.-Colonel 20.3.51.
- 1653 Rt. Hon. MICHAEL EDWARD ADEANE, P.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., 2nd Lieut. 28.8.30, University Candidate; Lieut. 28.8.33; Capt. 28.8.38; Commanding 5th Bn. 22.7.44; Major 1.7.46; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Lieut.-Colonel 1.1.54.
- 1655 BRINSLEY ERSKINE LUARD, M.C., 2nd Lieut. 28.1.32, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 28.1.35; Capt. 28.1.40; Major 1.7.46; Commanding 1st Bn. 23.4.48; Lieut.-Colonel 29.11.51; Retired 12.5.60.
- 1657 HENRY JAMES LINDSAY GREEN, C.B.E., 2nd Lieut. 28.1.32, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 28.1.35; Capt. 28.1.40; Major 1.7.46; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Lieut.-Colonel 6.6.47; Rejoined 8.10.51; Commanding 2nd Bn. 1.10.55; Lieut.-Colonel 2.10.55; Colonel 1.5.58; Brigadier 1.5.62; Retired 30.4.64.
- 1664 Sir WALTER ARTHUR GEORGE BURNS, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., 2nd Lieut. 29.1.31, University Candidate; Lieut. 29.1.34; Capt. 29.1.39; Commanding 3rd Bn. 10.11.43; Major 1.7.46; Commanding 3rd Bn. 12.11.47; Lieut.-Colonel 15.7.49; Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Regiment 1.10.52; Colonel 19.10.55; Major-General 19.9.59; Colonel of the Regiment 8.5.66.
- 1666 JOHN CHANDOS-POLE, O.B.E., 2nd Lieut. 27.8.31, from University Candidate; Lieut. 27.8.34; Capt. 27.8.39; Major 1.7.46; Commanding 1st Bn. 11.11.47; Lieut.-Colonel 3.11.49; Commanding 2nd Bn. 1.12.50; Retired 1.8.53.
- 1670 IAN WILLIAM GORE-LANGTON, M.B.E., 2nd Lieut. 1.2.34, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 1.2.37; Capt. 1.2.42; Major 1.2.47; Commanding 3rd Bn. 11.11.50; Lieut.-Colonel 15.7.52; Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Regiment 1.10.55; Colonel 14.4.60; Retired 28.8.62.

- 1675 Sir ROBERT GEORGE VICTOR FITZGEORGE-BALFOUR, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., 2nd Lieut. 31.8.35, from S.R.O.; Lieut. 1.2.37; Capt. 1.2.42; Major 1.2.47; Commanding 2nd Bn. 17.1.49; Lieut.-Colonel 7.1.53; Colonel 17.6.54; Brigadier 1.1.61; Major-General 6.4.62; Lieut.-General 1.5.68.
- 1677 RAOUL CHARLES LEMPRIERE-ROBIN, O.B.E., 2nd Lieut. 30.8.34, University Candidate; Lieut. 30.8.37; Capt. 30.8.42; Major 30.8.47; Commanding 1st Bn. 12.3.51; Lieut.-Colonel 3.11.52; Colonel 1.3.59; Brigadier 1.7.63; Retired 27.4.66.
- 1679 DAVID ARTHUR KENNARD, M.C., 2nd Lieut. 30.1.36, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 30.1.39; Capt. 30.1.44; Major 31.1.49; Retired 12.2.56.
- 1680 MARTIN ANTONY GIBBS, 2nd Lieut. 30.3.36, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 30.3.39; Capt. 30.3.44; Major 30.3.49; Retired 31.3.53.
- 1682 RICHARD JOHN VESEY CRICHTON, M.C., 2nd Lieut. 27.8.36, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 27.8.39; Capt. 27.8.44; Major 27.8.49; Lieut.-Colonel 12.3.54; Commanding 1st Bn. 12.3.54; Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Regiment 5.9.58; Retired & granted Hon. rank Colonel 4.11.61.
- 1684 HUBERT GUY BROUGHTON KNIGHT, M.C., 2nd Lieut. 28.1.37, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 28.1.40; Capt. 28.1.45; Major 28.1.50; Retired 22.2.54.
- 1692 ARTHUR HENRY GRENVILLE FORTESCUE, M.B.E., M.C., 2nd Lieut. 30.1.36, University Candidate; Lieut. 30.1.39; Capt. 30.1.44; Major 30.1.49; Commanding 2nd Bn. 2.10.52; Lieut.-Colonel 18.8.53; Colonel 1.1.59; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Brigadier 21.2.62.
- 1703 BEVIL GEOFFREY BRITTON, M.B.E., 2nd Lieut. 6.5.36, from 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards; Lieut. 27.8.40; Capt. 27.8.45; Major 6.5.49; Retired 28.9.50.
- 1706 ROBERT CHARLES WINDSOR CLIVE, 2nd Lieut. 26.1.39, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 1.1.41; Capt. 1.7.46; Major 26.1.52; Lieut.-Colonel 30.6.56; Commanding 3rd Bn. 30.6.56; Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Regiment 7.10.61; Colonel 8.5.63; Brigadier 31.12.66.
- 1709 RALPH BENSON, 2nd Lieut. 26.1.39, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 1.1.41; Capt. 1.7.46; Retired 15.5.50.
- 1711 Sir JEFFREY LIONEL DARELL, Bt., M.C., 2nd Lieut. 3.7.39, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 3.1.41; Capt. 1.7.46; Major 3.7.52; Commanding 1st Bn. 9.1.57; Lieut.-Colonel 12.3.57; Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Regiment 1.4.64; Colonel 9.5.63; Brigadier 31.12.66.
- 1712 HENRY KENNETT SWEETING, 2nd Lieut. 3.7.39, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 3.2.41; Capt. 1.7.46; Major 3.7.52; Lieut.-Colonel 1.3.58; Commanding 2nd Bn. 1.3.58; Retired 10.4.61.
- 1717 JOHN WILLIAM YOUNGER, C.B.E., 2nd Lieut. 31.12.39, from R.M.C.; Lieut. 1.7.41; Capt. 1.7.46; Major 31.12.52; Lieut.-Colonel 23.11.59; Commanding 1st Bn. 23.4.59; Colonel 18.5.63; Brigadier 30.6.67.
- 1719 RICHARD MARK CHAPLIN, Lieut. 3.3.41, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 1.7.46; Major 24.6.52; Retired 12.3.54.

- 1720 RONALD JOHN DENYS EDEN BUCKLAND, M.B.E., Lieut. 27.1.43, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 27.7.47; Major 27.7.54; Commanding 1st Bn. 14.6.61; Lieut.-Colonel 14.6.61; Colonel 31.1.66; Brigadier 31.12.66; Major-General 19.10.70.
- 1721 Hon. DESMOND CLIVE CHICHESTER, M.C., Lieut. 27.7.42, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 27.1.47; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 30.3.52.
- 1722 JULIAN TOLVER PAGET, Lieut. 11.7.42, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 11.1.47; Major 11.1.54; Lieut.-Colonel 18.3.60; Commanding 2nd Bn. 18.3.60; Retired 16.4.68.
- 1723 CHARLES WILLIAM LAMBTON, Lieut. 22.2.44, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 22.8.48; Retired & granted Hon. rank Major 4.1.54.
- 1725 HENRY RONALD BURN CALLANDER, M.C., Lieut. 6.5.44, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 6.11.48; Resigned & granted Hon. rank Major 20.7.50.
- 1726 RICHARD CULLING CARR-GOMM, Lieut. 2.7.44, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 2.1.49; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 6.9.55.
- 1727 WILLIAM BIRKBECK, Lieut. 13.10.44, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 13.4.49; Major 13.4.56; Retired 18.1.57.
- 1728 ALAN BROOKE PEMBERTON, M.B.E., 2nd Lieut. 11.9.44, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 11.3.46; Capt. 11.9.50; Major 11.9.57; Lieut.-Colonel 3.5.63; Commanding 1st Bn. 3.5.63; Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Regiment 11.11.65; Retired & granted Hon. rank Colonel 13.3.67.
- 1729 Sir IAN LIDDELL JARDINE, Bt., O.B.E., M.C., 2nd Lieut. 13.10.44, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 13.4.46; Capt. 13.10.50; Major 13.10.57; Commanding 2nd Bn. 1.9.64; Lieut.-Colonel 1.9.64; Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Regiment 13.3.67; Colonel 30.6.68; Brigadier 30.6.69.
- 1731 JOHN HUGH TORQUIL SUTTON, 2nd Lieut. 3.11.44, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 3.5.46; Capt. 3.11.50; Resigned & granted Hon. rank of Major 12.7.52.
- 1732 JOHN WILLIAM BURKE COLE, Lieut. 1.9.42, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 1.3.47; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 12.7.52.
- 1733 EDWARD HENRY BOUNIER IMBERT-TERRY, M.C., Lieut. 3.3.41, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 1.7.46; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 20.12.51.
- 1734 LEWIS DAWNAY, M.B.E., Lieut. 7.3.41, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 1.7.46; Major 7.9.52; Retired 22.10.54.
- 1736 MICHAEL WILLIAM STILWELL, M.C., Lieut. 10.1.43, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 10.7.47; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 15.1.54.
- 1737 JOHN WILLIAM PROCTER, Lieut. 5.9.43, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 5.3.48; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 11.12.53.

- 1738 PETER WYNDHAM LOYD, Lieut. 18.10.45, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 18.4.50; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 18.8.52.
- 1739 GEORGE VICTOR SHERIDAN LE FANU, 2nd Lieut. 24.1.46, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 24.7.47; Capt. 24.1.52; Major 24.1.59; Retired 28.2.63.
- 1740 DAVID ARTHUR HODGES TOLER, O.B.E., M.C., Lieut. 3.3.43, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 13.9.47; Major 13.9.54; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1.7.59; Commanding 2nd Bn. 14.9.62; Lieut.-Colonel 14.9.62; Colonel 3.5.63; Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Regiment 1.10.64; Brigadier 31.12.66; Major-General 1.10.69.
- 1742 JOHN GREVILLE BAGOT CHESTER, M.C., 2nd Lieut. 20.5.46, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 1.11.47; Capt. 20.5.52; Major 20.5.59; Retired 22.5.65.
- 1743 PETER FRANCIS JAMES FOSTER TOWERS-CLARK, Lieut. 7.3.42, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 7.9.46; Major 7.9.53; Retired 26.5.56.
- 1744 ROBERT ERSKINE PHILIPS, M.C., Lieut. 22.3.42, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 22.9.46; Major 22.9.53; Retired 1.5.62.
- 1746 SIMON FRANCIS BETHEL CODRINGTON, Lieut. 14.2.46, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 14.8.50; Retired & granted rank of Major 1.1.54.
- 1747 ALAN KEITH BARLOW, M.C., Lieut. 3.8.46, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 3.11.48; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 2.1.54.
- 1748 JOHN NEVIN AGNEW, Lieut. 3.8.46, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 10.5.49; Major 10.5.56; Retired 30.6.65.
- 1749 ALEXANDER ROBERT, Lord BALGONIE (afterwards Earl of LEVEN and MELVILLE), 2nd Lieut. 13.5.45, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 13.11.46; Capt. 13.5.51; Resigned 14.10.52.
- 1750 DOUGLAS ROBERT GEORGE NOEL, 2nd Lieut. 16.4.45, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 16.10.46; Capt. 16.4.51; Major 16.4.58.
- 1751 ROBERT PATRICIUS CHAWORTH-MUSTERS, Lieut. 7.11.45, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 7.5.50; Major 7.5.57; Retired 31.10.60.
- 1752 ROGER BECK, M.C., Lieut. 28.9.46, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 1.3.46; Retired & granted Hon. rank Major 9.3.50.
- 1753 Hon. ANTHONY PHILIP HARBORD-HAMMOND, M.C. (afterwards Lord SUFFIELD), Lieut. 19.12.44, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 19.6.49; Major 19.6.56; Retired 1.3.61.
- 1754 CLAUDE PERCY MICHAEL WORRALL, M.V.O., O.B.E., Lieut. 12.10.42, from The Devonshire Regiment; Capt. 30.1.44; Major 30.1.49; Commanding 3rd Bn. 18.8.53; Lieut.-Colonel 11.3.54; Retired 29.7.59.
- 1755 ROY DOUGLAS DOBSON, Lieut. 15.6.44, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 15.12.48; Major 15.12.55; Retired 8.9.64.
- 1756 JOHN ROLAND CHRISTOPHER RILEY, 2nd Lieut. 4.7.46, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 1.11.47; Capt. 4.7.52; Major 4.7.59; Retired 9.7.62.
- 1757 LEWIS RIDLEY SMITH, Lieut. 5.1.47, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 5.7.51; Retired & granted Hon. rank Major 21.12.57.

- 1758 EDWARD TIMOTHY SMYTH-OSBOURNE, 2nd Lieut. 5.4.46, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 5.10.47; Capt. 5.4.52; Major 5.4.59; Commanding 1st Bn. 18.10.65; Lieut.-Colonel 18.10.65; Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Regiment 14.9.69; Colonel 30.6.70.
- 1759 WILLIAM WARDE-ALDAM, 2nd Lieut. 14.6.46, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 1.11.47; Capt. 14.6.52; Major 14.6.59; Retired 14.6.63.
- 1760 EVERARD IVOR WINDSOR CLIVE, 2nd Lieut. 29.7.46, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 1.11.47; Capt. 29.7.52; Major 29.7.59; Commanding 2nd Bn. 20.1.67; Lieut.-Colonel 30.6.67.
- 1761 Sir TORQUHIL ALEXANDER MATHESON, Bt., 2nd Lieut. 15.8.46, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 1.11.47; Capt. 16.8.52; Major 15.8.59; Retired 15.11.64.
- 1762 DONALD GEORGE MILES MARSH, 2nd Lieut. 23.9.46, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 1.11.47; Capt. 23.9.52; Major 23.9.59; Retired 1.2.67.
- 1763 ANDREW PATRICK WITHY MACLELLAN, M.B.E., 2nd Lieut. 29.11.46, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 1.11.47; Capt. 29.11.52; Major 29.11.59; Lieut.-Colonel 31.12.66; Commanding 1st Bn. 26.2.68; Colonel 30.6.70.
- 1765 THOMAS DAVIS OGILVY CODNER, 2nd Lieut. 15.4.47, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 1.11.47; Capt. 15.4.53; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 1.7.59.
- 1766 GEOFFREY ARTHUR GRANVILLE SMITH, 2nd Lieut. 4.6.47, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 1.11.47; Died 18.9.53.
- 1767 GORDON CHARD MIDDLETON, 2nd Lieut. 10.11.46, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 1.11.47; Resigned & granted Hon. rank of Capt. 6.10.51.
- 1768 Hon. EDWARD HENRY KENELM DIGBY (later Lord DIGBY), Lieut. 24.1.47, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 24.7.51; Resigned 13.9.53.
- 1769 COLIN SAINTHILL WALLIS-KING, O.B.E., 2nd Lieut. 13.9.47, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 1.11.47; Capt. 13.9.53; Major 13.9.60; Lieut.-Colonel 30.6.68; Commanding 2nd Bn. 18.7.69.
- 1770 Hon. DESMOND RUPERT STRUTT, 2nd Lieut. 17.6.47, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 1.11.47; Resigned 12.8.52.
- 1771 PETER NEIL RALLI STEWART-RICHARDSON, M.B.E., 2nd Lieut. 9.2.47, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 1.11.47; Capt. 9.2.53; Major 5.2.60; Lieut.-Colonel & transferred to The Parachute Regiment 30.6.67.
- 1772 GEORGE RITSON EDWARDS, 2nd Lieut. 10.6.47, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 1.11.47; Capt. 10.6.53; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 21.1.56.
- 1773 Hon. ROBERT GUY EARDLEY YERBURGH (afterwards Lord ALVINGHAM), 2nd Lieut. 16.12.47, from Emergency Commission; Lieut. 16.12.47; Capt. 16.12.53; Major 16.12.60; Lieut.-Colonel 30.6.68.

- 1774 COLIN LOUIS St. HUBERT PELHAM-BURN, Lieut. 1.11.47, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 6.5.53; Major 6.5.60; Retired 26.7.70.
- 1775 Sir RALPH HUGO ANSTRUTHER, Bt., M.C., Lieut. 15.5.48, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 13.6.48; Major 13.6.55; Retired 3.1.59.
- 1776 FERGUS JOHN MATHESON, Lieut. 22.2.48, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 22.2.54; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 22.2.64.
- 1778 LAWRENCE HUGH WILLIAMS BARRINGTON, 2nd Lieut. 15.7.48, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 15.7.50; Resigned 1.10.53.
- 1779 WILLIAM MICHAEL ELLIS HICKS, O.B.E., 2nd Lieut. 15.7.48, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 15.7.50; Capt. 15.7.54; Major 15.7.61; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel 25.10.63; Lieut.-Colonel 30.6.67; Commanding 1st Bn. 13.4.70.
- 1780 JOHN ANTHONY HAWTREY LUARD, 2nd Lieut. 15.7.48, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 15.7.50; Capt. 15.7.54; Major 15.7.61.
- 1781 MICHAEL ANDREW PATRICK MITCHELL, 2nd Lieut. 15.7.48, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 15.7.50; Capt. 15.7.54; Major 4.12.61; Lieut.-Colonel 30.6.70.
- 1782 CHARLES GEOFFREY CAMPBELL SPENCER, 2nd Lieut. 15.7.48, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 15.7.50; Retired 8.6.56.
- 1783 THOMAS HENRY OLIVER STANLEY, Lieut. 28.9.48, from Emergency Commission; Resigned & granted Hon. rank of Capt. 28.9.52.
- 1784 HENRY FRANCIS GIBBS, 2nd Lieut. 21.10.48, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 21.10.50; Capt. 21.10.54; Major 21.10.61; Retired 1.10.67.
- 1785 GEORGE RICHARD LAWLEY GIBBS, Lord WRAXALL, 2nd Lieut. 21.10.48, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 21.10.50; Resigned 22.12.53.
- 1786 JOHN FREDERICK HANNAY DAGGER, Lieut. 13.7.48, from Emergency Commission; Resigned & granted Hon. rank of Capt. 1.7.52.
- 1787 CHARLES EDWARD IFAN WYNNE-FINCH, 2nd Lieut. 22.12.48, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 22.12.50; Retired 1.10.54.
- 1788 FRANCIS JAMES JOHNSTON, 2nd Lieut. 22.12.48, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 22.12.50; Capt. 22.12.54; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 1.10.59.
- 1789 ERNEST JOHN ANNESLEY VAUGHAN, 2nd Lieut. 22.12.48, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 22.12.50; Capt. 22.12.54; Major 22.12.61; Retired 18.11.67.
- 1790 Lord EDWARD ANTHONY CHARLES FITZROY, 2nd Lieut. 22.12.48, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 22.12.50; Capt. 22.12.54; Resigned 1.7.59.
- 1791 DAVID BENNETT, Lieut. 14.9.48, from Emergency Commission; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Capt. 23.8.57.
- 1792 JAMES BENTINCK BAGOT POLLARD, Lieut. 7.10.48, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 7.10.54; Major 7.10.61; Retired 20.5.69.
- 1793 ALASTAIR REGINALD SANDEMAN TOWER, Lieut. 26.7.48, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 26.7.54; Major 26.7.61; Retired 1.12.69.
- 1794 MICHAEL GERALD HAMILTON PARKES, Lieut. 31.10.48, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 31.10.54; Retired 31.12.56.
- 1795 OLIVER MICHAEL ROBIN GREENWOOD, 2nd Lieut. 14.7.49, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 14.7.51; Capt. 14.7.55; Retired 31.10.59.

- 1796 Sir DAVID ROLAND WALTER LAWRENCE, Bt., 2nd Lieut. 14.7.49, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 14.7.51; Retired 19.11.54.
- 1797 FRANCIS WILLIAM ROSLING FISHER, 2nd Lieut. 14.7.49, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 14.7.51; Capt. 14.7.55; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 30.1.60.
- 1798 RICHARD NEIL BERESFORD GUBBINS, 2nd Lieut. 14.7.49, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 14.7.51; Capt. 14.7.55; Resigned 30.9.55.
- 1799 JOHN HOLLIDAY BINGHAM HARTLEY, 2nd Lieut. 14.7.49, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 14.7.51; Retired 1.2.57.
- 1800 EDWARD ARTHUR TREVOR BONNOR-MAURICE, Lieut. 24.4.49, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 24.4.55; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 1.1.61.
- 1801 DAVID WIGLEY NICKSON, 2nd Lieut. 6.12.49, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 16.12.51; Resigned 1.7.54.
- 1802 DENIS HERBERT ARTHUR LEWEY, 2nd Lieut. 16.12.49, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 16.12.51; Capt. 16.12.55; Major 16.12.62; Lieut.-Colonel 30.6.69.
- 1803 IAN BENJAMIN MURRAY JOHNSTON, 2nd Lieut. 16.12.49, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 16.12.51; Resigned 1.3.54.
- 1804 CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM BROOKE JACOT DE BOINOD, 2nd Lieut. 16.12.49, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 16.12.51; Capt. 16.12.55; Major 16.12.62; Retired 23.9.67.

2. SUCCESSION ROLL FROM 1 JANUARY 1950

(Continued from the Succession Roll in *The Coldstream Guards 1920-1946*)

- 1805 PETER JOHN HILLS, Lieut. 18.2.50, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 18.2.56; Major 18.2.63; Retired 1.6.66.
- 1806 DAVID FRANCIS DOUGLAS NOEL, Lieut. 18.11.41, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 1.7.46; Major 18.5.53; Lieut.-Colonel 8.4.64; Retired 18.5.69.
- 1807 PAUL HENRY WILLIAM STUDHOLME, 2nd Lieut. 22.7.50, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 22.7.52; Capt. 22.7.56; Retired 29.9.59.
- 1808 ANTHONY BEDFORD-RUSSELL, 2nd Lieut. 22.7.50, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 22.7.52; Capt. 22.7.56; Major 22.7.63; Transferred to the Intelligence Corps 30.8.67.
- 1809 JOHN MELVILLE DONNER, 2nd Lieut. 22.7.50, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 22.7.52; Resigned 2.9.53.
- 1810 WILLIAM JOHN MARTIN GREENER, Lieut. 18.12.50, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 19.9.56; Major 19.9.63; Retired 7.5.68.
- 1811 PAUL ROBIN ADAIR, 2nd Lieut. 3.8.51, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 3.8.53; Capt. 3.8.57; Major 3.8.64.
- 1812 DAVID HAMILTON CLEGG, 2nd Lieut. 3.8.51, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 3.8.53; Capt. 3.8.57; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 1.4.62.
- 1813 ROBIN ANDREW QUANTOCK SHULDHAM, 2nd Lieut. 3.8.51, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 3.8.53; Capt. 3.8.57; Major 3.8.64; Retired 1.11.68.

- 1814 JOHN GORE, 2nd Lieut. 3.8.51, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 3.8.53; Resigned 2.9.54.
- 1815 PETER JOHN NASH, 2nd Lieut. 3.8.51, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 3.8.53; Capt. 3.8.57; Retired 1.10.57.
- 1816 PATRICK MICHAEL ERNEST DAVID MCNAIR-WILSON, Lieut. 28.5.50, from S.S.C.; Resigned 31.8.52.
- 1817 Hon. SAVILLE WILLIAM FRANCIS CROSSLEY, Lieut. 17.9.49, from S.S.C.; Retired 7.1.56.
- 1818 SIMON GILLILAN WEBER-BROWN, Lieut. 7.4.56, from Emergency Commission; Capt. 7.4.56; Major 7.4.63; Retired 12.11.64.
- 1819 DAVID POWELL, 2nd Lieut. 8.2.52, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 8.2.54; Capt. 8.2.58; Major 8.2.65.
- 1820 SIMON WILLIAM BATT, 2nd Lieut. 8.2.52, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 8.2.54; Retired 1.4.57.
- 1821 COLLINGWOOD PETER DRINKWATER, 2nd Lieut. 8.2.52, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 8.2.54; Capt. 8.2.58; Retired 1.3.58.
- 1822 RICHARD RANSON COOPER, Lieut. 19.8.48, from S.S.C.; Capt. 8.8.57; Retired 17.9.58.
- 1823 CHARLES MICHAEL ANDREW MAYES, Lieut. 29.11.49, from R.A.R.O.; Capt. 29.11.53; Major 29.11.60; Lieut.-Colonel 29.7.65; Colonel 30.6.70.
- 1824 LYONEL HUMPHREY JOHN TOLLEMACHE, 2nd Lieut. 1.8.52, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 10.7.54; Capt. 10.7.58; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 16.7.62.
- 1825 ANTHONY JOHN MAXSE, 2nd Lieut. 1.8.52, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 1.8.54; Capt. 1.8.58; Retired 1.7.62.
- 1826 Hon. HENRY ERNEST CHRISTOPHER WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lieut. 1.8.52, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 1.8.54; Capt. 1.8.58; Major 1.8.65.
- 1827 PETER GERALD SANDEMAN TOWER, 2nd Lieut. 1.8.52, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 1.8.54; Capt. 1.8.58; Major 1.8.65; Lieut.-Colonel 30.6.70.
- 1828 JOHN MERVYN MANNINGHAM-BULLER, 2nd Lieut. 1.8.52, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 1.8.54; Retired 1.8.57.
- 1829 RICHARD BRAZIL, 2nd Lieut. 1.8.52, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 4.1.55; Retired 31.10.57.
- 1830 GEOFFREY MICHAEL CRESSWELL WALL, 2nd Lieut. 1.8.52, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 1.8.54; Capt. 1.8.58; Retired 1.3.59.
- 1831 ANDREW PATRICK FORBES NAPIER, 2nd Lieut. 1.8.52, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 1.8.54; Capt. 1.8.58; Major 1.8.65.
- 1832 WILLIAM GILBERT GIBBS, Lieut. 21.4.52, from S.S.C.; Resigned 1.3.54.
- 1833 PETER EGERTON-WARBURTON, 2nd Lieut. 6.2.53, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 6.2.55; Capt. 6.2.59; Retired 13.2.62.
- 1834 MICHAEL GEORGE WILLASEY-WILSEY, 2nd Lieut. 6.2.53, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 6.2.55; Capt. 6.2.59; Major 2.2.66.
- 1835 JOHN BOUVERIE MCNEILE, 2nd Lieut. 31.7.53, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 31.7.55; Capt. 31.7.59; Retired 1.12.62.

- 1836 ARMINE GUY GREVILLE LOMAX, 2nd Lieut. 31.7.53; from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 31.7.55; Retired 10.8.58.
- 1837 WILLIAM FREDERICK EUSTACE FORBES, Lieut. 6.7.53, from S.S.C.; Capt. 6.7.59; Retired 1.11.59.
- 1838 RICHARD HEATHCOTE TATHAM, 2nd Lieut. 9.8.53, from A.E.R.O.; Lieut. 4.3.54; Capt. 19.8.59; Retired 1.4.62.
- 1839 JEREMY EDWARD CADGE, 2nd Lieut. 12.2.54, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 12.2.56; Capt. 12.2.60; Major 31.12.68.
- 1840 DAVID FOULK MYDDELTON, Lieut. 25.5.53, from N.S.C.; Capt. 25.5.60; Retired 8.10.63.
- 1841 MICHAEL MATTHEW BULL, M.B.E., Lieut. 14.1.54, from N.S.C.; Capt. 25.8.59; Major 25.8.66.
- 1842 JONATHAN WILLIAM SALUSBURY-TRELAWNY, 2nd Lieut. 6.8.54, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 6.8.56; Capt. 6.8.60; Major 30.6.67.
- 1843 JEREMY INGHAM WHITAKER, 2nd Lieut. 6.8.54, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 6.8.56; Capt. 6.8.60; Major 30.6.67; Retired 5.12.67.
- 1844 THOMAS DOUGLAS GAUSSEN MACNEECE, 2nd Lieut. 6.8.54, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 6.8.56; Capt. 6.8.60; Retired 1.1.63.
- 1845 PAUL RUXTON POTTER, 2nd Lieut. 6.8.54, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 6.8.56; Retired 5.7.58.
- 1846 MARTIN WILLIAM FREDERICK MAXSE, 2nd Lieut. 4.2.55, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 4.2.57; Capt. 4.2.61; Major 30.6.68.
- 1847 PETER NOEL DE BUNSEN, 2nd Lieut. 29.7.55, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 29.7.57; Capt. 29.7.61; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 2.8.67.
- 1848 KEVIN TEULON-SELLARS, 2nd Lieut. 29.7.55, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 29.7.57; Capt. 29.7.61; Retired & granted Hon. rank of Major 2.1.69.
- 1849 JONATHAN ERVINE VAN DER WERFF, 2nd Lieut. 29.7.55, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 29.7.57; Capt. 29.7.61; Major 31.12.67; Retired 1.12.68.
- 1850 HENRY MALCOLM CHITTY HAVERGAL, Lieut. 27.6.55, from S.S.C.; Capt. 10.4.61; Major 31.12.67.
- 1851 RICHARD WORTH ST. VINCENT BUCKNALL, 2nd Lieut. 16.12.55, from R.M.A.S.; Retired 1.3.58.
- 1852 PHILIP ALI (ANTHONY) FAZIL (later FOXWOOD), 2nd Lieut. 16.12.55, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 16.12.57; Capt. 16.12.61; Retired 20.1.66.
- 1853 EDWARD MARTIN DEAN, 2nd Lieut. 27.7.56, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 27.7.58; Capt. 27.7.62; Retired 7.3.66.
- 1854 WILLIAM GEORGE WARDE-NORBURY, 2nd Lieut. 27.7.56, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 27.7.58; Capt. 27.7.62; Retired 18.10.63.
- 1855 BRIAN ERIC CHRISTOPHER OHLSON, 2nd Lieut. 27.7.56, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 27.7.58; Retired 1.9.61.
- 1856 GILES GERVAIS TENNYSON-D'EYNCOURT, 2nd Lieut. 21.12.56, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 16.4.58; Capt. 16.4.62; Retired 6.2.64.
- 1857 EDMUND HENRY FANE, 2nd Lieut. 21.12.56, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 21.12.58; Capt. 21.12.62; Resigned 30.11.64.
- 1858 JEREMY HARBEN JAMES, 2nd Lieut. 21.12.56, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 21.12.58; Capt. 21.12.62.

- 1859 PETER EVAN WYLDBORE GIBBS, Lieut. 30.1.57, from N.S.C.; Capt. 1.2.61; Major 31.12.67.
- 1860 DANIEL BERNARD DE VALANGIN JACOT DE BOINOD, 2nd Lieut. 2.8.57, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 2.8.59; Capt. 2.8.63; died 15.7.64.
- 1861 WILLIAM RICHARD AVENS, 2nd Lieut. 20.12.57, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 20.11.59; Capt. 21.11.63; Major 31.12.68.
- 1862 Hon. WILLIAM DUKE COLERIDGE, 2nd Lieut. 20.12.57, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 20.12.59; Capt. 20.12.63; Major 31.12.69.
- 1863 SIMON EDWARD BARNETT, M.B.E., 2nd Lieut. 2.8.58, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 2.8.60; Capt. 2.8.64; Retired 1.9.66.
- 1864 GEORGE ANTONY PHILIPPI, 2nd Lieut. 2.8.58, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 2.8.60; Capt. 2.8.64.
- 1865 GREGORY WOLCOUGH, 2nd Lieut. 2.8.58, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 2.8.60; Capt. 2.8.64; Retired 23.9.67.
- 1866 SIMON STEWART FORSTER, 2nd Lieut. 19.12.58, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 19.12.60; Capt. 19.12.64; Retired 1.3.68.
- 1867 JULIAN JOHN BUCKINGHAM POPE, 2nd Lieut. 19.12.58, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 19.12.60; Capt. 19.12.64.
- 1868 GEORGE EDWARD DERRINGTON TREMLETT, 2nd Lieut. 19.12.58, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 19.12.60; Resigned 31.5.64.
- 1869 ANTHONY JOHN MERVYN DRAKE, Lieut. 11.3.59, from S.S.C.; Capt. 12.11.60; Major 12.11.67.
- 1870 MICHAEL WILLIAM ALEXANDER PANTER, Lieut. 28.10.59, from S.S.C.; Retired 1.4.63.
- 1871 Hon. MICHAEL BAIRD, 2nd Lieut. 25.7.59, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 1.6.61; Retired 1.8.62.
- 1872 WILLIAM EDWARD ROUS, 2nd Lieut. 25.7.59, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 1.1.61; Capt. 25.7.65.
- 1873 EDWARD ANTHONY PEREIRA, Lieut. 18.5.60, from S.S.C.; Resigned 1.11.64.
- 1874 RICHARD TRISTRAM COMBE, 2nd Lieut. 18.6.60, from S.S.C.; Lieut. 6.5.60; Capt. 4.4.64; Retired 1.9.67.
- 1875 JOHN BEAUCHAMP BLACKETT, Lieut. 6.5.60, from S.S.C.; Capt. 6.5.66; Retired 16.6.70.
- 1876 GEORGE LANCELOT ST. LEGER ROLLESTON, M.B.E., Lieut. 8.5.60, from N.S.C.; Capt. 8.5.66; Retired 31.1.69.
- 1877 JOHN RODERICK EYRE BARTHOLOMEW, 2nd Lieut. 15.12.60, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 16.6.62; died 9.9.64.
- 1878 JOHN ALISTAIR PONSONBY FORBES, Lieut. 24.4.58, from Somerset & Cornwall Light Infantry; Capt. 22.4.64; Retired 1.11.66.
- 1879 JAMES RICHARD MACFARLANE, 2nd Lieut. 18.12.59, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 18.6.61; Capt. 18.12.65.
- 1880 JEREMY DEEBLE PETER-HOBLYN, 2nd Lieut. 18.12.59, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 18.6.61; Retired 7.12.65.
- 1881 EDWARD JEREMY THORNEWILL, 2nd Lieut. 18.12.59, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 18.6.61; Capt. 18.12.65; Retired 1.10.67.

- 1882 ROBERT NIGEL FIELDING SWEETING, 2nd Lieut. 29.7.61; from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 29.1.63; Capt. 29.7.67.
- 1883 ANTHONY JOHN CORDLE, 2nd Lieut. 18.12.59, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 18.6.61; Retired 27.9.65.
- 1884 ANDREW MICHAEL STEWART BROADHURST, Lieut. 13.7.61, from N.S.C.; Capt. 10.10.63; Major 31.12.70.
- 1885 JOHN CYRIL DORLAND PILLEY, Lieut. 21.9.61, from N.S.C.; Capt. 22.12.62; Resigned 10.1.66.
- 1886 MICHAEL THOMAS NOEL HAMILTON WILLS, Lieut. 21.9.61, from S.S.C.; Capt. 30.5.67.
- 1887 MARK PATRICK CHETWYND-TALBOT, 2nd Lieut. 22.12.61, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 22.6.63; Capt. 22.12.67.
- 1888 Sir BRIAN WALTER DE STOPHAM BARTTELOT, Bt., 2nd Lieut. 22.12.61, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 22.6.63; Capt. 22.12.67.
- 1889 PETER WILLIAM DAVID ST. VINCENT DE SAUSMAREZ, 2nd Lieut. 22.12.61, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 22.6.63; Retired 1.7.66.
- 1890 RICHARD ANTHONY NOVIS, Lieut. 3.3.60, from A.E.R.O.; Capt. 21.6.65; Retired 1.3.69.
- 1891 NICHOLAS GUY GOLD, 2nd Lieut. 4.8.62, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 4.2.64; Resigned 1.9.65.
- 1892 JEREMY GEORGE GEOFFREY NETHERCOTT WHITE, 2nd Lieut. 4.8.62, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 4.2.64; Capt. 4.8.68; Retired 23.9.68.
- 1893 CHARLES FREDERICK FUGLESANG, Lieut. 23.5.63, from S.S.C.; Capt. 10.7.66; Retired 17.9.68.
- 1894 DAVID DUDLEY FOLLAND, 2nd Lieut. 2.8.63, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 2.2.65; Resigned 9.9.69.
- 1895 MURRAY BERNARD NEVILLE HOWARD, 2nd Lieut. 2.8.63, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 2.2.65; Capt. 2.8.69.
- 1896 JAMES RICHARD INNES, 2nd Lieut. 20.12.63, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 20.6.65; Capt. 20.12.69.
- 1897 GEORGE MAURICE POPE, 2nd Lieut. 8.4.64, from S.S.C.; Lieut. 14.4.65; Resigned 1.12.68.
- 1898 DIGBY NOEL THORNEWILL, 2nd Lieut. 28.12.63, from S.S.C.; Lieut. 14.4.65; Capt. 28.12.69.
- 1899 IVAN DIMITRY ZVEGINTZOV, 2nd Lieut. 31.7.64, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 31.1.66; Capt. 31.7.70.
- 1900 ANTHONY COLLIS SAINTHILL, 2nd Lieut. 31.7.64, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 31.1.66; Capt. 31.7.70.
- 1901 CHRISTOPHER JAMES NEVILLE FELTON, 2nd Lieut. 31.7.64, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 31.1.66; Capt. 31.7.70.
- 1902 SIMON JOHN DAVIE, Lieut. 25.11.62, from R.A.R.O.; Capt. 25.11.68; Retired 30.4.69.
- 1903 JAMES NOEL MCTAVISH THOMSON-MOORE, 2nd Lieut. 30.7.65, from S.S.C.; Lieut. 30.1.67.
- 1904 ROBIN JOHN STUART WARDLE, 2nd Lieut. 7.11.65, from S.S.C.; Lieut. 2.5.67.
- 1905 EDWARD MORGAN CROFTON, 2nd Lieut. 17.12.65, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 17.6.67.

- 1906 RICHARD JOHN HEYWOOD, 2nd Lieut. 5.7.65, from S.S.C.; Lieut. 27.7.66.
- 1907 OLIVER RAVEN ST. JOHN BREAKWELL, 2nd Lieut. 8.4.66, from S.R.C ; Lieut. 8.4.69.
- 1908 MYLES RICHARD FRISBY, Lieut. 28.12.65, University Candidate; Capt. 28.2.70.
- 1909 ROBIN EDWARD RICHARD ALDERSON, 2nd Lieut. 13.7.66, from S.S.C.; Lieut. 3.4.68.
- 1910 EDWARD WILLIAM FAURE-WALKER, 2nd Lieut. 29.7.66, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 29.1.68.
- 1911 ANTHONY STEPHEN HUNGERFORD POLLEN, 2nd Lieut. 29.7.66, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 29.1.68.
- 1912 MICHAEL RICHARD ALLEN CAMPBELL, 2nd Lieut. 29.7.66, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 29.1.68.
- 1913 GEORGE CLIVE FORESTIER-WALKER, 2nd Lieut. 29.7.66, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 29.1.68.
- 1914 JOHN ROBERT GILES CRISP, 2nd Lieut. 24.7.66, from S.S.C.; Lieut. 9.11.66.
- 1915 EDWARD ARCHER WINDSOR-CLIVE, 2nd Lieut. 16.12.66, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 16.6.68.
- 1916 CHARLES EDRIC HOLDSWORTH-HUNT, 2nd Lieut. 27.2.67, from S.S.C.; Lieut. 14.6.67; Capt. 25.12.70.
- 1917 EDWARD BRADLEY LAWRENCE ARMITSTEAD, 2nd Lieut. 28.7.67, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 28.1.69.
- 1918 BERNARD MICHAEL DE LERISSON CAZENOVE, 2nd Lieut. 28.7.67, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 28.1.69.
- 1919 ANTHONY HOLDSWORTH BRYAN EVANS, 2nd Lieut. 28.7.67, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 28.1.69.
- 1920 ROBERT DE LERISSON CAZENOVE, 2nd Lieut. 31.8.67, from S.S.C.; Lieut. 5.8.68.
- 1921 HUGH MICHAEL ROSE, Lieut. 22.8.64, University Candidate; Capt. 8.12.67.
- 1922 PETER HUGH MILLS, 2nd Lieut. 15.12.67, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 15.6.69.
- 1923 IAN JAMES GLENCAIRN CUNNINGHAM, 2nd Lieut. 2.8.68, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 2.2.70.
- 1924 PATRICK LORAIN BELLE, 2nd Lieut. 24.3.65, from S.S.C.; Lieut. 27.4.66.
- 1925 ALAN RICHARD MASON, 2nd Lieut. 20.12.68, from R.M.A.S.; Lieut. 20.6.70.
- 1926 NICHOLAS EMLBLETON EMSON, M.C., 2nd Lieut. 21.10.68, from Parachute Regiment; Lieut. 30.7.69.
- 1927 MARTYN HUBERT SOMERVELL, 2nd Lieut. 14.8.69, from S.S.C.; Lieut. 15.4.70.
- 1928 IAIN MCNEIL, 2nd Lieut. 31.7.70, from R.M.A.S.
- 1929 ANTHONY RICHARD BIGGS, 2nd Lieut. 18.12.70, from R.M.A.S.
- 1930 PETER THORNTON-DEWHURST, 2nd Lieut. 18.12.70, from R.M.A.S.

3. COLONELS OF THE REGIMENT

(Continued from *The Coldstream Guards 1920-46*)

- 25 Sir HENRY CHARLES LOYD, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., General 13.9.45.
 26 Sir WALTER ARTHUR GEORGE BURNS, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Major-General 8.5.66.

4. LIEUTENANT-COLONELS COMMANDING THE REGIMENT

(Continued from *The Coldstream Guards 1920-46*)

- 75 EDWARD RODERICK HILL, D.S.O., effective 1.1.50.
 76 WALTER ARTHUR GEORGE BURNS, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., 11.10.52.
 77 IAN WILLIAM GORE-LANGTON, M.B.E., 30.9.55.
 78 RICHARD JOHN VESEY CRICHTON, M.C., 5.9.58.
 79 ROBERT CHARLES WINDSOR CLIVE, 6.10.61.
 80 Sir JEFFREY LIONEL DARELL, Bt., M.C., 1.4.64.
 81 DAVID ARTHUR HODGES TOLER, O.B.E., M.C., 1.10.64.
 82 ALAN BROOKE PEMBERTON, M.B.E., 11.11.65.
 83 Sir IAN LIDDELL JARDINE, Bt., O.B.E., M.C., 13.3.67.
 84 EDWARD TIMOTHY SMYTH-OSBOURNE, 14.9.69.

5. OFFICERS COMMANDING BATTALIONS

(Continued from *The Coldstream Guards 1920-46*)

WALTER ARTHUR GEORGE BURNS, D.S.O., M.C.	3rd	
	effective	1.1.50
BRINSLEY ERSKINE LUARD, M.C.	1st	
	effective	1.1.50
ROBERT GEORGE VICTOR FITZGEORGE-BALFOUR, C.B.E., M.C.	2nd	
	effective	1.1.50
IAN WILLIAM GORE LANGTON, M.B.E.	3rd	11.11.50
JOHN CHANDOS-POLE, O.B.E.	2nd	1.12.50
RAOUL CHARLES ROBIN, O.B.E.	1st	12.3.51
ARTHUR HENRY GRENVILLE FORTESCUE, M.B.E., M.C.	2nd	2.10.52
CLAUDE PERCY MICHAEL WORRALL, M.V.O.	3rd	18.8.53
RICHARD JOHN VESEY CRICHTON, M.C.	1st	12.3.54
HENRY JAMES LINDSAY GREEN	2nd	1.10.55
ROBERT CHARLES WINDSOR CLIVE	3rd	30.6.56
JEFFREY LIONEL DARELL, M.C.	1st	9.1.57
HENRY KENNET SWEETING	2nd	1.3.58
JOHN WILLIAM YOUNGER, M.B.E.	1st	23.4.59
JULIAN TOLVER PAGET	2nd	18.3.60
RONALD JOHN DENYS EDEN BUCKLAND, M.B.E.	1st	14.6.61
DAVID ARTHUR HODGES TOLER, M.C.	2nd	14.9.62
ALAN BROOKE PEMBERTON, M.B.E.	1st	3.5.63
Sir IAN LIDDELL JARDINE, Bt., O.B.E., M.C.	2nd	21.8.64

5. OFFICERS COMMANDING BATTALIONS 151

EDWARD TIMOTHY SMYTH-OSBOURNE	1st	18.10.65
EVERARD IVOR WINDSOR CLIVE	2nd	10.1.67
ANDREW PATRICK WITTHY MACLELLAN, M.B.E.	1st	26.2.68
COLIN SAINTHILL WALLIS-KING, O.B.E.	2nd	18.7.69
WILLIAM MICHAEL ELLIS HICKS, O.B.E.	1st	13.4.70

6. ADJUTANTS

(Continued from *The Coldstream Guards 1920-46*)

WILLIAM BIRKBECK	3rd effective	1.1.50
RICHARD JOHN VESEY CRICHTON, M.C.	Reg effective	1.1.50
JOHN HUGH TORQUIL SUTTON	1st effective	1.1.50
ALAN BROOKE PEMBERTON	2nd effective	1.1.50
ALAN KEITH BARLOW, M.C.	3rd	7.3.50
EDWARD TIMOTHY SMYTH-OSBOURNE	2nd	23.8.51
DAVID ARTHUR HODGES TOLER, M.C.	Reg	29.1.52
GEORGE VICTOR SHERIDAN LE FANU	2nd	10.2.52
EDWARD TIMOTHY SMYTH-OSBOURNE	1st	11.3.52
ANDREW PATRICK WITTHY MACLELLAN	3rd	3.10.52
ALASTAIR REGINALD SANDEMAN TOWER	3rd	1.3.54
DAVID BENNETT	1st	1.10.54
ROBERT CHARLES WINDSOR CLIVE	Reg	3.1.55
EDWARD ARTHUR TREVOR BONNOR-MAURICE	2nd	31.1.55
ROBERT ERSKINE PHILIPS, M.C.	Reg	13.6.56
DENIS HERBERT ARTHUR LEWEY	3rd	6.7.56
SIMON GILLILIAN WEBER-BROWN	1st	8.7.57
DAVID FOULK MYDDLETON	2nd	25.12.57
JOHN GREVILLE BAGOT CHESTER, M.C.	Reg	2.6.58
MICHAEL MATTHEW BULL	1st	2.12.59
KEVIN TEULON-SELLARS	2nd	11.4.60
COLIN SAINTHILL WALLIS-KING	Reg	11.2.61
JONATHAN ERVINE VAN DER WERFF	1st	8.1.62
WILLIAM RICHARD AVENS	2nd	7.6.62
JOHN CYRIL DORLAND PILLEY	1st	31.12.63
ERNEST JOHN ANNESLY VAUGHAN	Reg	1.3.63
PHILIP ALI FAZIL	2nd	24.6.64
ALISTAIR REGINALD SANDEMAN TOWER	Reg	17.9.64
GEORGE ANTHONY PHILIPPI	2nd	25.10.65
WILLIAM EDWARD ROUS	1st	4.1.66
PAUL ROBIN ADAIR	Reg	13.6.66
MICHAEL THOMAS NOEL HAMILTON WILLS	2nd	6.12.66
Sir BRIAN WALTER DE STOPHAM BARTTELOT, Bt.	1st	25.12.67
ANDREW PATRICK FORBES NAPIER	Reg	23.7.68
RICHARD JOHN HEYWOOD	2nd	30.1.69
ROBIN JOHN STUART WARDLE	1st	6.11.69

7. QUARTERMASTERS

(Continued from *The Coldstream Guards 1920-46*)*A. Quartermaster Commissioned Officers*

HUGH McCARTER JOEL, M.B.E., M.M., Lieut. 28.4.53; Capt. 26.6.55; Major 26.6.61; Retired 26.6.63.

JAMES CHARLES COWLEY, D.C.M., Lieut. 10.10.53; Capt. 25.6.57; Major 25.6.64; Retired 20.9.68.

FREDERICK THOMAS AYLEN, Lieut. 11.2.54; Capt. 13.11.56; Major 13.11.62; Retired 15.11.64.

ARTHUR RAMSDEN, M.B.E., M.C., Lieut. 14.6.52; Capt. 2.10.56; Major 2.10.62; Retired 1.1.67.

NORMAN DUCKWORTH, M.B.E., M.M., Lieut. 1.1.57; Capt. 23.8.61; Major 23.8.67; Retired 30.11.70.

FRANK ARTHUR DENNIS BETTS, M.B.E., Lieut. 31.8.57; Capt. 6.1.61; Major 6.1.67.

FREDERICK WILSON, Lieut. 1.1.57; Capt. 7.5.59; Major 7.5.65; Retired 5.9.68.

DOUGLAS HERBERT JOHN GLISSON, Lieut. 27.11.59; Capt. 19.6.63; Major 19.6.69.

THOMAS ROCKLEY, Lieut. 16.12.63; Retired 23.7.66.

STANLEY ARTHUR JOHN BLAKE, Lieut. 17.2.64; Capt. 1.4.66.

EDWIN JOSEPH ROY ROSE, Lieut. 7.4.66; Capt. 1.4.67.

DONALD HACKING WILLIS, Lieut. 10.11.67; Capt. 1.4.68.

THOMAS RAYMOND FORREST, Lieut. 15.6.68; Capt. 1.4.69.

JAMES EDWARD LARKIN, Lieut. 20.8.68; Capt. 1.4.70.

PETER JOHN CLIFFORD, Lieut. 25.9.69; Capt. 1.4.70.

KEITH BADHAM, Lieut. 1.9.70.

B. Battalion Quartermasters

SIDNEY BADEN REDVERS COOPER, M.B.E.

1st
effective 1.1.50

ARTHUR RAMSDEN, M.B.E., M.C.

1st 9.7.52

FRANK ARTHUR DENNIS BETTS, M.B.E.

1st 10.1.62

EDWIN JOSEPH ROY ROSE

1st 30.8.67

THOMAS RAYMOND FORREST

1st 21.10.70

JAMES SAWDON, M.B.E.

2nd
effective 1.1.50

JAMES CHARLES COWLEY, D.C.M.

2nd 22.10.53

NORMAN DUCKWORTH, M.B.E., M.M.

2nd 25.3.57

DOUGLAS HERBERT JOHN GLISSON

2nd 13.3.68

DONALD HACKING WILLIS

2nd 12.4.70

ERNEST ALFRED MAY

3rd
effective 1.1.50

HUGH McCARTER JOEL, M.B.E., M.M.

3rd 3.3.52

C. Battalion Mechanical Transport Officers

FRANK ARTHUR DENNIS BETTS, M.B.E.	1st	3.9.57
DOUGLAS HERBERT JOHN GLISSON	1st	10.1.62
THOMAS ROCKLEY	1st	16.12.63
EDWIN JOSEPH ROY ROSE	1st	24.6.66
DONALD HACKING WILLIS	1st	1.11.67
PETER JOHN CLIFFORD	1st	2.4.70
FREDERICK WILSON	2nd	27.10.59
STANLEY ARTHUR JOHN BLAKE	2nd	16.3.64
THOMAS RAYMOND FORREST	2nd	20.5.68
KEITH BADHAM	2nd	21.10.70

8. DIRECTORS OF MUSIC

DOUGLAS ALEXANDER POPE, O.B.E., F.R.C.M., Lieut. 5.9.44; Capt. 30.11.46; Major 30.11.52; Lieut.-Colonel 4.11.59; Retired 20.11.63.

TREVOR LE MARE SHARPE, M.B.E., L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., Lieut. 1.8.63, from R.A.C.; Appointed D of M 15.8.63; Capt. 15.4.64; Major 15.4.70.

9. REGIMENTAL SERGEANT-MAJORS

A. First Battalion

ROBERT WILLIAM SMITH, M.B.E., D.C.M.	effective	1.1.50
JAMES CHARLES COWLEY, D.C.M.		4.3.52
RONALD JAMES SMYTH TYACKE		8.10.53
LESLIE HAYWOOD TRIMMING		1.9.55
DENNIS WILKINSON		4.10.60
THOMAS RAYMOND FORREST		16.2.66
KEITH BADHAM		16.6.68
ALBERT PICKLES		1.8.70

B. Second Battalion

ARTHUR RAMSDEN, M.B.E., M.C.	effective	1.1.50
FRANK GEORGE PICKFORD		26.5.52
NORMAN DUCKWORTH, M.M.		8.12.54
STANLEY ARTHUR JOHN BLAKE		8.3.57
NORMAN MORSE		13.6.61
DONALD HACKING WILLIS		24.8.65
PETER JOHN CLIFFORD		2.11.67
NORMAN WELCH, M.B.E.		3.9.69

C. Third Battalion

CHARLES LACEY SMY, D.C.M.	effective	1.1.50
FREDERICK WILLIAM WILSON		5.9.54
DOUGLAS HERBERT JOHN GLISSON		19.7.55

10. SUPERINTENDING CLERKS

HENRY CHARLES NORMAN, M.B.E.	effective	1.1.50
FREDERICK WHITEHEAD, M.B.E.		1.12.52
JOHN ROBERT WARD, M.B.E.		25.5.57
JOHN GEORGE LOCKEY, M.B.E.		3.1.62
KENNETH MURSELL		20.1.66
JOHN GLYN HOOK		6.11.67

APPENDIX III

THE ROLL OF WAR EMERGENCY, NATIONAL SERVICE AND SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

THIS Roll includes the names of all Officers who received War Emergency, National Service and Short Service Commissions during the period 16 August 1945 to 31 December 1970.

WAR EMERGENCY, NATIONAL SERVICE AND SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Comm	NAME	ACTIVE SERVICE			REMARKS
		2nd Lieut	Lieut	Ended	
NSC	Addis, Richard Thomas	4.11.50		11.10.51	Granted Reg 13.7.66
SSC	Alderson, Robin Edward Richard	3.4.65			
NSC	Alliot, John Dawnes	29.7.50		21.10.51	
NSC	Alliot, Peter Alexander	15.11.52	9.8.54	30.9.54	
SSC	Allsopp, Charles Henry	9.1.60	13.10.61	17.7.62	
EC	Ansdell, Peter Murray Agnew	14.5.48		25.9.49	
NSC	Aykroyd, David Peter	14.4.56		26.9.57	
NSC	Bailey, John Adrian	18.3.50		6.9.51	
NSC	Baillieu, Colin Clive	29.10.49		20.4.51	
SSC	Baillieu, Hon James William Latham	2.5.70			
NSC	Bannister, Michael John Rennie	15.11.52		26.5.54	

156 WAR EMERGENCY, ETC., COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Comm	NAME	ACTIVE SERVICE			REMARKS
		2nd Lieut	Lieut	Ended	
NSC	Baring, Nicholas Hugo	18.4.53	10.1.55	3.4.58	
NSC	Barnard, Peter Francis	30.5.53		26.10.54	
NSC	Barnard, Thomas Murrell	7.12.57		27.5.59	
NSC	Barnard, Thomas Peregrine	29.10.49		8.4.51	
NSC	Barry, Richard John	22.3.58		29.9.59	
EC	Batt, Christopher Windham	27.11.48		9.2.50	
NSC	Bayliss, Jeremy David Bagot	14.4.56		26.9.57	
NSC	Bedford, William Ely	10.5.58		30.9.59	
NSC	Bedford-Russell, Jeremy Longmore	25.9.54		20.3.56	
SSC	Bell, Patrick Loraine	27.4.63	27.4.66		Granted Reg 5.9.68
SSC	Bevan, John Gordon	8.1.55		11.1.58	
NSC	Bingham, Lord, Richard John	10.10.53		20.3.55	
NSC	Black, Hamish John Stuart	17.5.55		21.3.57	
NSC	Blackett, John Beauchamp	7.12.57	6.5.60		Granted SSC 3.5.59 Granted Reg 6.5.60
EC	Blacking, John Anthony Randoll	14.8.48		10.11.49	
NSC	Bond, Peter Robert Michael	2.8.58		3.2.60	
NSC	Bower, Hugh Patrick Harold	30.7.49		28.5.50	
NSC	Brand, John Martin	25.8.56	1.5.58	4.11.58	
NSC	Bramble, Roger John Lawrence	4.11.50		1.11.51	
NSC	Broadhurst, Andrew Michael Stewart	14.4.56	23.12.57		Granted SSC 2.12.57 Granted Reg 13.7.61

Comm	NAME	ACTIVE SERVICE			REMARKS
		2nd Lieut	Lieut	Ended	
SSC	Brooksbank, David William	16.1.65		11.8.67	
NSC	Bruce, David Hamilton Grant Duff	15.11.52	9.8.54	30.9.54	
NSC	Buchanan, Andrew George	25.8.56		30.1.58	
NSC	Buchanan, Alistair John	8.1.55		12.7.56	
NSC	Bullough, Roderic Iain	2.8.58		3.2.60	
EC	Bunning, Patrick Stuart Caldicott	25.9.48		12.9.49	
NSC	Burdett-Blackett, Archibald Frederick Stewart	5.9.52	13.5.54	18.1.59	Granted SSC 18.1.54
NSC	Burnett, Timothy Adrian John	25.8.56		30.1.58	
NSC	Caccia, David Anthony Lawrence	17.9.55		21.3.57	
EC	Cadbury, George Adrian Hayhurst	23.10.48		30.6.49	
NSC	Capstick, William Richard Dacre	21.7.51		5.2.53	
NSC	Carew-Pole, John Richard Walter Reginald	2.8.58	21.4.60	10.4.63	Granted SSC 10.4.60
SSC	Cazenove, Robert De Lerisson	21.1.66			Granted Reg 28.7.67
NSC	Chelsea, Viscount, Charles Gerald John	14.4.56		26.9.57	
SSC	Clark, Guy Wyndham Niall Hamilton	3.11.62	3.11.65	1.10.66	
SSC	Clarke, John Owen	22.2.69			
SSC	Clifford, Hon Thomas Hugh	10.6.67	10.6.70		
NSC	Clutterbuck, Jasper Meadows	27.3.54		28.9.55	
NSC	Cobbold, Nicholas Sydney	25.7.53		14.12.54	
NSC	Coke, Simon	21.7.51		26.1.53	

158 WAR EMERGENCY, ETC., COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Comm	NAME	ACTIVE SERVICE			REMARKS
		2nd Lieut	Lieut	Ended	
EC	Collins, William Janson	27.11.48		15.9.49	
EC	Constantine, Joseph	26.7.47		30.8.48	
NSC	Constantine, Robert Loudoun	10.5.52		28.10.53	
SSC	Crawley, Charles Aiden	10.7.65		29.3.68	
SSC	Crisp, John Robert Giles	9.11.63			Granted Reg 24.7.66
NSC	Crockford, David Allen	18.3.50		23.3.51	
EC	Currie, Hugh Gordon	27.11.48		9.2.50	
NSC	d'Abo, Robin Gerard	7.6.58	19.11.59	3.5.62	Granted SSC 3.5.59
SSC	Davie, Simon John	1.7.61	4.4.63	5.1.64	Granted Reg 8.1.65
NSC	Dawnay, Andrew Charles	10.10.53		27.10.54	
NSC	Dawson, Edward Anthony	17.9.55		21.3.57	
EC	Day, John Ronald	14.5.48		29.8.49	
NSC	De Laszlo, Philip Richard	19.12.53		3.7.55	
NSC	De Uphaug, John Richard Duppa	14.4.56		26.9.57	
NSC	De Wesselow, Ian Vaughan	30.7.49		2.6.50	
NSC	De Winton, Nicholas John Dennys Parry	4.11.50		8.5.52	
NSC	Dent-Brocklehurst, Geoffrey Mark	28.4.51		30.10.52	
SSC	Dickson, Malcolm James Livingstone	25.10.69			
NSC	Dillon, Brian Patrick	30.7.49		28.5.50	
NSC	Dodd, Christopher John Hamilton	7.12.57		27.5.59	

Comm	NAME	ACTIVE SERVICE			REMARKS
		2nd Lieut	Lieut	Ended	
SSC	Donlea, Timothy James Gilbert	25.10.69			Granted Reg 11.3.59
NSC	Doughty, Charles Edward	27.3.54		28.9.55	
SSC	Drake, Anthony John	24.10.53	9.5.55		
EC	Drake, William Barnard Mervyn	26.7.47		15.12.48	
NSC	Drummond-Hay, Malcolm James	24.11.51		10.5.53	
NSC	Duckett, John	14.3.59		6.10.60	
NSC	Duthy, Humphrey Robin	7.12.57		27.5.59	
NSC	Earnshaw-Smith, Richard Vipian	22.9.51		24.9.52	
NSC	Eckersley, Peter Leonard	26.4.52		26.10.53	
NSC	Fairley, Richard James Stanley	17.1.59		2.6.60	
NSC	Fane, Vere John Alexander	10.4.54		28.9.55	
NSC	Farmiloe, Michael John	28.4.51		30.10.52	
SSC	Feilden, Andrew James	10.9.60	14.6.62	17.3.63	
NSC	Feilden, Cecil Roderick	5.9.52			
NSC	Feilden, Randle Joseph	30.7.49		14.5.50	
EC	Fenton, Colin Charles Humphries	14.5.48		23.8.49	Died 26.8.53
EC	Fenwick, Anthony Walter	26.7.47		30.12.49	
NSC	Ferard, James Richard	25.8.56		12.1.58	
NSC	Fitzalan-Howard, Hon Mark	18.4.53		28.10.54	
NSC	Fitzherbert, Anthony Ralph	7.12.57		27.5.59	
NSC	Fitzherbert, Nicholas John	11.11.52		1.9.54	

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Comm	NAME	ACTIVE SERVICE			REMARKS
		2nd Lieut	Lieut	Ended	
SSC	Foord-Kelcey, Christopher Peter	16.1.65		12.8.67	
NSC	Forbes, Anthony David Arnold William	13.4.57	29.12.58	11.10.59	
NSC	Forbes, William Frederick Eustace	28.4.51	16.1.53		Granted Reg 6.7.53
NSC	Fox, William Francis	14.3.59		6.10.60	
SSC	Fraser, Simon Beaufort	18.7.69			
NSC	Frisby, Simon Rollo	5.9.52	13.5.54	18.1.56	Granted SSC 18.1.54
NSC	Fuglesang, Charles Frederick	2.8.58	21.4.60		Granted SSC 10.1.60 Granted Reg 23.5.63
SSC	Gadney, Reginald Bernard John	24.9.59	14.12.61	24.9.62	
NSC	Gage, Hon Henry Nicholas	18.4.53		10.10.54	
NSC	Gale, Anthony Adrian	29.10.49		17.10.50	
NSC	Gaze, John Alistair Christopher	10.5.52		2.11.53	
SSC	Gibbs, Anthony Julian	14.4.62		16.11.64	
NSC	Gibbs, David Evelyn	18.3.50		26.9.51	
EC	Gibbs, Hon Eustace Hubert Beilby	27.11.48		15.9.49	
NSC	Gibbs, Peter Evan Wildbore	25.7.53	24.3.55		Granted SSC 21.11.54 Granted Reg 30.1.57
NSC	Gibbs, William Gilbert	29.7.60	21.4.52		Granted SSC 13.1.52 Granted Reg 18.3.53
EC	Glynn-Jones, Geoffrey	15.11.47		30.12.48	
SSC	Gommes, John Patrick	14.3.59	12.12.60	14.3.62	
NSC	Granville, Richard de la Bere	27.7.57		28.1.59	

Comm	NAME	ACTIVE SERVICE			REMARKS
		2nd Lieut	Lieut	Ended	
SSC	Greenly, Richard Anthony	19.10.68			
NSC	Gridley, Richard Crandon	25.9.54	•	21.3.56	
SSC	Groome, Raymond Paul	7.5.60	14.1.62	24.9.62	
NSC	Groome, Terence William Stanley	14.4.56			Died 9.6.57
NSC	Guinness, David Gerald Charles	2.8.58		24.10.59	
NSC	Hair, John Anthony	30.7.49		1.9.50	
NSC	Hambro, Charles Eric Alexander	29.10.49		14.5.51	
SSC	Hamilton, Hon James Leslie	1.12.56		4.6.58	
SSC	Hamilton, Hon Archibald Gavin	2.7.60	12.4.62	21.1.63	
NSC	Hanbury, Benjamin John	18.4.53		27.10.54	
NSC	Hancock, Richard Michael Spencer	18.3.50		25.9.51	
EC	Hare, Thomas	2.4.49		1.5.50	
SSC	Hare, Patrick Michael	16.1.65			Trans'd Devonshire & Dorset Rgt. 14.10.66
EC	Harris, Jeremy Clement	1.2.46	1.8.46	18.5.48	
NSC	Hart-Davis, Peter Duff	17.9.55		21.3.57	
NSC	Havergal, Henry Malcolm Chitty	24.10.53	27.6.55		Granted SSC 27.2.55 Granted Reg 7.9.55
SSC	Hawke, Edward George	31.1.70			
EC	Hawkins, George Richard Plume	2.4.49		31.5.50	
EC	Hely-Hutchinson, Henry Aymar	23.9.45	23.3.46	27.11.47	
EC	Herbert, Mervyn Edward	23.9.45	23.3.46	2.2.48	

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Comm	NAME	ACTIVE SERVICE			REMARKS
		2nd Lieut	Lieut	Ended	
SSC	Heywood, Richard John	27.7.63			Granted Reg 5.7.65
NSC	Hicks, Cedric Nicholas Griffin	10.4.54		28.9.55	
SSC	Higham, Robin David	15.11.58	13.6.60	15.11.60	
NSC	Hill, James Richard	2.12.50		6.2.52	
NSC	Hill, Michael Roderick	12.9.59		6.10.60	
NSC	Hill, Timothy Edward Burrow	25.9.54		21.3.56	
NSC	Hill-Wood, Peter Denis	2.4.55		27.9.56	
NSC	Hingston, Richard Henry Trevan	21.7.51		5.2.53	
SSC	Holdsworth-Hunt, Charles Edric	3.11.62			Granted Reg 27.2.67
SSC	Holdsworth-Hunt, Christopher	1.7.61	4.4.63	5.1.64	
EC	House, Adrian Rupert	26.7.47		30.8.48	
EC	Howard, David Sanctuary	3.5.47		30.7.48	
NSC	Howard, Hon Jonathan Alan	26.4.52		19.10.53	
EC	Howard, Stanford John	27.11.48		9.2.50	
EC	Hugonin, William Francis Pennyman	23.9.45	23.3.46	19.12.47	
EC	Humphryes, James Anthony	26.7.47		20.9.48	
NSC	Impey, John Edward	18.3.50		6.9.51	
NSC	Ingrams, Peter John	14.3.59		6.10.60	
SSC	Jacques, Anthony Kynaston	2.9.70			
SSC	Jarratt, David Frederick	11.7.59	11.4.61	11.7.62	
NSC	Johnston, Gordon Gleadell	26.4.52		8.10.53	

Comm	NAME	ACTIVE SERVICE			REMARKS
		2nd Lieut	Lieut	Ended	
SSC	Johnston, Terence Desmond	28.8.65	12.7.68		
NSC	Jolliffe, Hon Raymond	21.7.51		22.9.52	
SSC	Kendall, Bruce Michael	15.6.68			
NSC	Kennedy, Hugh Robert James	22.1.55		12.7.56	
NSC	King, Colin Henry Harmsworth	6.5.50		25.9.51	
NSC	Laing, Alexander Graham Athol Turner	28.4.51		30.10.52	
EC	Lake, John Dene Neville	26.7.47		15.12.48	
EC	Lane, Jocelyn Henry Cecil	27.11.48		25.1.50	
SSC	Langley, Christopher John	9.10.65	9.10.68	5.5.69	
NSC	Lascelles, Rupert John Orlando	10.7.54	19.3.56	24.6.56	
SSC	Lawrence, Bernard Reginald le Marchant	15.2.64		19.9.66	
SSC	Lawrence, Clive Wyndham	11.7.59	11.4.61	11.7.63	
EC	Leigh, Patrick Stephen	30.11.45	30.5.46	14.6.48	
EC	Leonard, Hamilton John	28.9.45	28.3.46	20.12.47	
EC	Leventhorpe, Richard Christopher	18.10.46	18.10.47	19.6.48	
EC	Lewis, Peter Tyndale	27.11.48		15.9.49	
EC	Lloyd, Anthony John Lewis	27.11.48		8.9.49	
EC	Loder, James David Gerald	3.5.47		11.6.48	
NSC	Loder, Hon Robert Beauclerk	15.11.52		26.5.54	
SSC	Lomer, Charles Richard Lucien	25.4.69			

Comm	NAME	ACTIVE SERVICE			REMARKS
		2nd Lieut	Lieut	Ended	
SSC	Lopes, Hon Henry Massey	1.7.61	7.3.63	1.7.64	
SSC	Loveridge, David John	10.9.60	14.6.62	17.3.63	
NSC	Luard, Nicholas Lamert	14.4.56		26.9.57	
NSC	Lutyens, Martin Crawford	2.4.55		27.9.56	
NSC	Maby, David Grant	13.4.57		8.10.58	
NSC	Machin, Norman Ian	8.1.55		12.7.56	
NSC	MacIntyre, Angus Donald	10.4.54		28.9.55	
NSC	Maitland, Peter John	10.4.54		28.9.55	
NSC	Martelli, Brian Anthony	14.4.56		26.9.57	
NSC	Martelli, Dominick Francis John	2.4.55		30.12.56	
EC	Mason, Christopher Robert Barry	26.7.47		30.12.49	
NSC	Maud, Humphrey John Hamilton	10.10.53		20.3.55	
NSC	Maude, Michael Frederick Tremain	10.7.54		28.9.55	
EC	Maugham, Peter Frederick	28.9.45	28.3.46	29.12.47	
NSC	Mavor, Richard Edward	18.3.50		26.9.51	
NSC	Maxwell, Timothy George Stuart	2.5.53		26.10.54	
NSC	McBride, Barrie St Clair	27.7.57		28.1.59	
NSC	McCarthy, Hugo Stuart D'Arcy	4.10.52		11.2.54	
SSC	McCorquodale, Neil Edmund	31.10.70			
SSC	Meade, James John	19.7.69			
NSC	Mellor, Hugh Salusbury	2.7.55		27.12.56	

Comm	NAME	ACTIVE SERVICE			REMARKS
		2nd Lieut	Lieut	Ended	
NSC	Milbank, Anthony Frederick	14.3.59		6.10.60	
NSC	Millar, Robert Peter Wharton	25.8.56		5.3.58	
NSC	McGougan, M.C.; John Angus	30.7.49		8.12.50	
EC	Morley, John Austin	24.8.45	24.2.46	6.10.47	
EC	Morris, Rowland George	11.3.45	11.9.45		Trans'd RAC 12.7.47
SSC	Morse, Norman		7.10.65		Promoted Capt. 7.10.67
EC	Mosley, Simon James	7.6.46	7.12.46	25.6.48	
EC	Mosley, Timothy John Oswald	28.9.45	28.3.46	6.3.48	
NSC	Mowbray, John Robert	21.7.51		1.5.53	
NSC	Moynihan, Hon Anthony Patrick	8.1.55		10.7.56	
EC	Moxon, Eric Vladimir	30.11.45	30.5.46	6.4.48	
NSC	Myddelton, David Foulk	28.4.51	16.1.53		Granted SSC 6.10.52 Granted Reg 8.9.54
NSC	Myddelton, Hugh Robert	11.7.59		10.10.60	
NSC	Napier, Robert Surtees	28.4.51		30.10.52	
NSC	Neame, Timothy Roger Hancox	7.12.57		1.12.59	
NSC	Negus, Thomas Arthur Addison	2.4.55		27.9.56	
NSC	Newman, Robin George	14.1.56		17.7.57	
SSC	Nicholas, Mervyn Henry John		5.1.70		
NSC	Nicholson, Paul Douglas	13.4.57		8.10.58	

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Comm	NAME	ACTIVE SERVICE			REMARKS
		2nd Lieut	Lieut	Ended	
NSC	Norman, Bryan Montagu	7.12.57		27.5.59	
EC	Norman, Sir Mark	28.9.45	28.3.46	27.1.48	
NSC	Norman, Ronald Scott	27.7.57		28.1.59	
NSC	Norman-Butler, Christopher Thackeray	10.10.53		23.3.55	
NSC	Novis, Richard Anthony	27.7.57	16.4.59	30.1.60	
SSC	Officer, John Knowles	14.3.59	7.11.60	14.3.62	
NSC	Olivier, Simon Tarquin	2.4.55		27.9.56	
SSC	Panter, Michael William Alexander	7.5.55	27.12.56		Granted Reg 28.10.59
SSC	Parker-Bowles, Simon Humphrey	6.5.61	3.2.63	3.11.63	
SSC	Peacock, Michael Hugh	10.7.65		11.2.68	
NSC	Peake, John Sebastian Brinsley	5.9.52		15.9.53	
NSC	Pearce, Francis Jeremy	11.8.50		6.2.52	
EC	Pearce, Richard Gerald Anthony	14.5.48		1.9.49	
NSC	Pearson-Rogers, Martin William	4.11.50		1.10.51	
SSC	Peck, Anthony John	16.1.65		11.8.67	
NSC	Pepplatt, Hugh Steven Kenneth	30.7.49		14.5.50	
NSC	Peterson, Colin Vyvyan	21.7.51		26.9.52	
SSC	Peto, Jonathan Basil Morton	13.1.62	13.1.65	13.4.66	
NSC	Petch, Michael Delamain	18.8.51		22.9.52	
NSC	Periera, Edward Anthony	18.5.57	15.1.59		Granted SSC 14.9.58 Granted Reg 18.5.60

Comm	NAME	ACTIVE SERVICE			REMARKS
		2nd Lieut	Lieut	Ended	
NSC	Perry, Charles Nicholas	27.3.54		28.9.55	
NSC	Phillips, Peter Waller	10.10.53	20.6.55	19.9.55	
NSC	Pilkington, Anthony Richard	27.3.54		28.9.55	
NSC	Pilley, John Cyril Dorland	30.3.57	22.12.58		Granted SSC 14.9.58 Granted Reg 21.9.61
EC	Pope, Anthony Ross	14.5.48		25.9.49	
SSC	Pope, George Maurice	14.4.62			Granted Reg 8.4.64
EC	Pratt, Edward Roger Michael	23.9.45	23.3.46	2.3.48	
NSC	Previte, John Edward	10.10.53		23.3.55	
NSC	Pryce-Jones, David Eugene Henry	2.4.55		27.9.56	
NSC	Quilter, William Ronald Cuthbert	25.8.56		26.9.57	
NSC	Radcliffe, Mark Hugh Joseph	13.4.57		8.10.58	
NSC	Radice, Giles Heneage	14.1.56		18.7.57	
NSC	Ralli, George Anthony	25.8.56		30.1.58	
SSC	Ramsey, Lord, James	15.6.68		15.6.71	
NSC	Randag, Adrian Gustav	2.4.55		27.9.56	
NSC	Rawson-Mackenzie, Duncan Warren	19.12.53		24.6.55	
NSC	Redfern, O'Donnell Shuldham	21.7.51		26.9.52	
NSC	Reynolds, Simon John	26.4.52		5.10.53	
EC	Richardson, David Nicholas	27.11.48		1.12.49	
NSC	Rolleston, M.B.E., George Lancelot St Leger	2.8.58	1.1.60		Granted Reg 8.5.60

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Comm	NAME	ACTIVE SERVICE			REMARKS
		2nd Lieut	Lieut	Ended	
EC	Rudd, Bevil John	26.10.45	26.4.46	29.10.49	
NSC	Salisbury-Jones, Raymond Arthur	26.4.52		8.10.53	
NSC	Sandeman, Thomas Ian Fraser	30.7.49		1.6.50	
SSC	Sanderson, Richard Bryan	4.3.61	1.11.62	30.6.63	
NSC	Schreiber, Mark Shuldham	4.11.50		15.10.51	
NSC	Scott, Michael David	2.5.53		10.10.54	
NSC	Scrope, Simon Egerton	19.12.53		2.7.55	
NSC	Shelton, Richard John Masefield	30.7.49		2.6.50	
NSC	Shepard, Giles Richard Carless	14.4.56	23.12.57	2.9.60	Granted SSC 2.9.58
SSC	Shepard, Oliver Wilfred Nicholas	9.10.65		6.5.68	
NSC	Shurey, Michael John	24.11.51		28.5.53	
NSC	Sinclair, Andrew Annandale	10.4.54		28.9.55	
NSC	Sloccock, Noel Anthony	13.4.57		8.10.58	
NSC	Smith, Roger Albert Wellesley	8.1.55	27.9.56	16.7.57	
SSC	Smith, Rupert Malise	27.7.63	27.7.56	28.2.67	
EC	Smith-Ryland, Charles Mortimer Tollemache	5.4.46	5.10.46	17.12.48	
NSC	Snow, Nicholas Evelin Sebastian	5.9.52	13.5.54	14.8.54	
EC	Somerset, David Robert	6.9.46	6.9.47	28.5.48	
SSC	Somervell, Martin Hubert	15.4.57			Granted Reg 14.8.69
NSC	Sopwith, Thomas Edward Brodie	26.4.52		29.10.53	
EC	Spencer, Richard Harry Ramsay	28.9.45	28.3.46	19.12.49	

Comm	NAME	ACTIVE SERVICE			REMARKS
		2nd Lieut	Lieut	Ended	
EC	Spicer, Paul George Bullen	5.7.46	5.1.47	30.12.48	
NSC	Spofforth, Ian James Richard	25.8.56		30.1.58	
NSC	Sporborg, Christopher Henry	22.3.58		6.9.59	
NSC	Stanley, Richard Morgan Oliver	11.8.50		11.10.51	
EC	Straker, Michael Ian Bowstead	3.5.47	3.11.48	21.2.49	
NSC	Stratford, Neil Martin	13.4.57		8.10.58	
EC	Studd, Edward Fairfax	14.5.48		24.9.49	
NSC	Sutcliffe, Peter Feilden	24.11.51		28.5.53	
NSC	Swire, Adrian Christopher	28.4.51		30.10.52	
SSC	Sykes, Adrian William Guy	17.10.64		17.10.67	
EC	Tamworth, Viscount, Washington, Shirly	27.11.48		9.2.50	
NSC	Tatham, Richard Heathcote	28.4.51		30.10.52	
EC	Taylor, James Richard Emery	23.8.45	23.3.46	18.12.47	
SSC	Taylor, Robin Pagan	25.10.69			
SSC	Tennyson D'Eyncourt, Mark Alfred Edmund	14.3.59	1.1.61	14.3.63	
NSC	Thompson, Christopher James	24.11.51		28.5.53	
SSC	Thompson, Dominic Charles Christopher	13.1.62	13.1.65	17.8.65	
SSC	Thornewill, Digby Noel	14.4.62			Granted Reg 28.5.64
EC	Thornton, John David Frederick Michael	27.11.48		9.2.50	
NSC	Thornton, Timothy Kenneth	9.1.54		3.7.55	

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Comm	NAME	ACTIVE SERVICE			REMARKS
		2nd Lieut	Lieut	Ended	
NSC	Tickell, Crispin Charles Cervantes	16.5.53		27.10.54	
SSC	Tildesley, Richard Henry Michael	9.10.65	9.10.68	5.5.69	
SSC	Tollemache, Hon Timothy John Edward	11.7.59	11.4.61	11.7.62	
NSC	Tress, Mark Julian Cecil	2.4.55		27.9.56	
SSC	Turner-Bridger, Jeremy Michael	25.7.70			
SSC	Vaughan, Patrick Lionel	8.4.66		4.8.67	
EC	Vestey, John	2.4.49		19.3.50	
NSC	Waddington, John	2.4.55		27.9.56	
NSC	Walker, Archibald George Orr	14.1.56		18.7.57	
EC	Ward, Rodney Frederick Hedderley	27.11.48		29.8.49	
SSC	Wardle, Robin John Stuart	2.5.64			Granted Reg 7.11.65
NSC	Wates, Neil Edward	4.11.50		15.10.51	
NSC	Weatherby, Charles Edward	24.11.51		10.8.53	
EC	Weatherby, David Harry	18.10.46	18.12.47	10.6.48	
NSC	Webster, James Colin Eden	2.4.55		27.9.56	
SSC	Weld, Charles Humphrey Joseph	25.4.69			
EC	Wells, Julian Francis	23.10.48		23.8.49	
NSC	Weston, Nigel David	10.4.54		28.9.55	
NSC	Whineray, Bruce Blundell	29.10.49		14.4.51	
NSC	Whitaker, Benjamin Charles George	16.5.53		26.10.54	

Comm	NAME	ACTIVE SERVICE			REMARKS
		2nd Lieut	Lieut	Ended	
EC	Whitaker, David Arthur Edward	18.10.46	18.10.47	10.6.48	
NSC	Whitworth, John Warick	17.9.55		21.3.57	
SSC	Willoughby, Hon John Hugh Francis	31.10.70			
SSC	Willoughby, Hon Michael Charles Jonathan	5.8.67	5.8.70		
SSC	Wills, Michael Thomas Noel Hamilton	11.7.59	11.4.61		Granted Reg 21.9.61
NSC	Wilmot-Sitwell, Peter Sacheveral	10.4.54		28.9.55	
NSC	Wright, Kenwyn John Maddocks	1.12.56		4.6.58	


APPENDIX IV







HONOURS AND AWARDS










THIS Roll contains the names of all Coldstreamers who have been awarded Honours and Awards for gallantry or service while serving on the strength of the Regiment during the period 16 August 1945 to 31 December 1970: included in the Roll are the names of Officers, who received awards, who are no longer on the strength of the Regiment because of promotion to Colonel or above but not the names of Officers and Other Ranks who received their awards for service after transfer to another Regiment or Corps of the Army.



Inevitably, it takes time for Honours and Awards to be announced and many, for service in the last war, were announced after 16 August 1945: these are not included as they are recorded in *The Coldstream Guards 1920-1946*: at the other end of the scale there are a few for service prior to 31 December 1970 which have been announced in 1971. These are included.

Notes




1. Rank shown is the substantive rank held at the time of the award.
2. The symbol  denotes Mentioned in Despatches or Queen's Commendation.

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Award</i>
Lt-Col	Sir M. E. Adeane	ERE	7.6.51	KCVO
Lt-Col	Sir M. E. Adeane	ERE	19.11.53	PC
Capt	Sir R. H. Anstruther, Bt.	2	24.10.50	
Capt	S. E. Barnett	2	25.1.66	MBE
Lieut	L. H. W. Barrington	2	24.10.50	
Major	J. H. Bowman	3	7.1.49	MBE
Major	B. G. Britton	ERE	2.1.50	MBE
Capt	R. J. D. E. Buckland	ERE	4.4.52	
Major	R. J. D. E. Buckland	ERE	2.1.56	MBE
Major	M. M. Bull	Jun Gdsm Coy	13.6.70	MBE
Lt-Col	W. A. G. Burns	RHQ	1.1.53	OBE
Maj-Gen	W. A. G. Burns	ERE	10.6.61	CB
Maj-Gen	W. A. G. Burns	ERE	2.6.62	KCVO
Capt (QM)	F. Betts	1	1.1.66	MBE
Lieut	H. R. B. Callander	3	7.1.49	
Lt-Col	J. Chandos-Pole	1	7.1.49	
Lt-Col	J. Chandos-Pole	2	1.1.52	OBE
Capt	J. W. B. Cole	2	27.4.51	

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Award</i>
Major	L. Dawnay	ERE	7.1.49	
Capt (QM)	N. Duckworth	2	11.6.66	MBE
Major	R. G. V. Fitzgeorge-Balfour	2	13.12.49	
Major	R. G. V. Fitzgeorge-Balfour	2	24.10.50	DSO
Lt-Gen	Sir R. G. V. Fitzgeorge-Balfour	ERE	8.6.68	KCB
Major	I. W. Gore-Langton	3	7.1.49	MBE
Major	I. W. Gore-Langton	3	7.1.49	
Colonel	H. J. L. Green	ERE	10.6.61	CBE
Capt	Hon. A. P. Harbord-Hammond	2	24.10.50	MC
2nd Lieut	R. J. Heywood	2	8.1.66	
Lt-Col	W. M. E. Hicks	ERE	1.1.70	OBE
Lt-Col	Sir I. L. Jardine, Bt.	2	1.1.66	OBE
Capt (QM)	H. M. Joel	3	13.6.57	MBE
Lt-Col	R. C. Lempriere-Robin	ERE	12.6.58	OBE
Lieut	R. C. Leventhorpe	3	7.1.49	
Major	A. P. W. MacLellan	ERE	13.6.64	MBE
Major	J. H. Magill	ERE	9.6.49	OBE
Capt	T. A. Matheson	3	4.1.49	
2nd Lieut	J. A. McGougan	2	4.8.50	MC
Capt	D. F. D. Noel	2	13.12.49	
Major	A. B. Pemberton	2	31.12.60	MBE
Lt-Col	D. A. Pope	Band	2.6.62	OBE
Lieut	J. R. C. Riley	2	24.10.50	
Capt	G. L. St. L. Rolleston	ERE	1.1.69	MBE
Maj-Gen	A. G. Salisbury-Jones	ERE	9.6.49	CMG
Lieut	E. T. Smyth-Osbourne	ERE	19.5.50	
Capt	P. N. R. Stewart-Richardson	ERE	28.1.50	Croix de Guerre
Major	P. N. R. Stewart-Richardson	ERE	13.6.64	MBE
Lt-Col	W. L. Steele	ERE	7.1.49	OBE








<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Award</i>
2nd Lieut	J. D. F. M. Thornton	2	19.5.50	
Lt-Col	D. A. H. Toler	2	1.1.63	OBE
Lt-Col	C. S. Wallis-King	2	19.6.71	OBE
2nd Lieut	R. J. S. Wardle	2	24.1.66	
Major	J. H. W. Willink	ERE	1.1.52	CBE
Major	C. P. M. Worrall	ERE	16.7.53	MVO
Lt-Col	C. P. M. Worrall	ERE	1.1.59	OBE
Brigadier	J. W. Younger	ERE	1.1.69	CBE

B. Other Ranks

<i>No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Award</i>
4688748	C/Sgt	W. Axon	ERE	1.1.55	BEM
2655506	RQMS	F. Aylen	2	20.10.50	
2653688	C/Sgt	J. Ayre	1	14.6.57	BEM
23474643	Gdsm	D. S. Barker	1	17.12.63	BEM
2652957	RSM	J. N. G. Bennett	ERE	3.6.58	MBE
2660469	Cpl	P. Brennan	2	16.5.50	MM
2648319	RSM	R. Brittain	ERE	3.6.49	MBE
2653528	Sgt	J. Brobbel	DHQ	26.12.61	BEM
2656193	RQMS	H. G. Bryant	ERE	30.5.52	MBE
2671312	L/Sgt	R. Butler	2	1.8.50	MM
22300132	L/Sgt	A. Connell	2	21.1.66	BEM
2650752	RSM	G. C. Copp	ERE	31.12.48	MBE
2656917	CSM	W. C. Davis	ERE	13.12.49	
2656313	RSM	V. Duffield	ERE	3.6.49	MBE
2657103	Sgt	G. Dunn	DHQ	31.12.63	BEM
22305199	Sgt	D. J. Fogarty	2	21.1.66	
2656573	RSM	G. Franks	ERE	27.5.55	MBE
22817334	Sgt	P. J. Goddard	2	21.1.66	MM
2656175	RSM	A. Goodhall	ERE	1.1.57	MBE
2666436	L/Sgt	E. J. Gulston	2	1.7.49	MM
2657037	Sgt	J. H. Gutteridge	1	6.6.61	BEM

HONOURS AND AWARDS

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<i>No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Award</i>
2657061	C/Sgt	S. C. Hewitt	2	20.10.50	BEM
2670709	L/Sgt	R. G. Howells	2	24.4.51	MM
2671395	L/Cpl	J. W. Huck	2	20.10.50	
2657161	Sgt	D. Huggins	2	16.5.50	
22214079	Gdsm	J. Knowles	2	9.12.49	
2660279	Sgt	I. D. Lawson	2	20.10.50	BEM
2670442	L/Sgt	R. G. Lewis	2	20.10.50	
2662165	ORQMS	J. G. Lockey	ERE	31.12.60	MBE
23969503	Gdsm	W. Nicholson	2	21.1.66	MM
2652358	SC	H. Norman	RHQ	3.6.49	MBE
23929889	Gdsm	A. I. C. Norton	2	12.1.65	GM
2657997	Sgt	T. Parris	2	4.6.65	BEM
2658385	CSM	R. A. Pearce	ERE	24.8.56	
22302200	C/Sgt	F. C. Pell	2	21.1.66	BEM
23474328	Sgt	A. Pritchard	1	30.12.66	BEM
2657007	RSM	A. Ramsden	2	9.12.49	MBE
2648666	RSM	J. Ray	ERE	3.6.55	MBE
2646457	C/Sgt	A. H. Risebrook	ERE	3.6.58	BEM
2656853	C/Sgt	R. Scoffins	1	1.1.59	BEM
2647427	Sgt	J. W. Slip	3	31.12.48	BEM
2653987	RSM	R. W. Smith	1	29.12.50	MBE
2670764	Sgt	P. Smurthwaite	Gds Para Coy	2.7.57	
2670764	C/Sgt	P. Smurthwaite	2	4.6.65	BEM
2656975	RSM	C. L. Smy	ERE	3.6.58	MBE
23908582	Gdsm	C. E. Snape	2	21.1.66	BEM
2666591	Sgt	L. Spedding	2	16.5.50	
2656222	RSM	A. Thomas	ERE	28.12.51	MBE
21007069	L/Cpl	R. A. Wadley	2	16.5.50	BEM
21007139	Sgt	L. Walker	2	20.10.50	MM
2652912	ORQMS	J. E. Ward	RHQ	29.12.50	MBE
21007121	RSM	N. Welch	ERE	3.6.66	MBE
2654977	ORQMS	F. Whitehead	DHQ	30.5.52	MBE
2664978	Gdsm	F. T. Whitfield	2	11.5.48	US Silver Star
2660216	Sgt	E. W. Young	2	16.10.45	MM

APPENDIX V

STATIONS OF BATTALIONS

THE Appendix records the stations at which Battalions were based during the period 1946–70. Company detachments and the moves of a Battalion for Exercises are not shown, the only exceptions being:

- (a) Second Battalion 1961 and 1962 when more than two Companies were in Bahrain and Zanzibar.
- (b) First Battalion in 1967 and 1968 when one Company was virtually the whole of the garrison of British Honduras.

In order to keep the Appendix as short as possible, barracks are shown for England only and this is done by letters in brackets as follows:

Ca	Caterham	A	Aldershot
Ch	Chelsea Barracks	L	Lydd
P	Pirbright	S	Shorncliffe
V	Victoria Barracks, Windsor	T	Tidworth
W	Wellington Barracks		

In Germany, the towns in which Battalions were stationed are shown.

	<i>First Battalion</i>	<i>Second Battalion</i>	<i>Third Battalion</i>
1946	Returned to England (Ca)	Returned to England (W)	Palestine
1947	England (Ca) (P) (Ch)	England (W)	Palestine
1948	England (P) Palestine Tripoli	England (W) Malaya	Palestine England (P) (A)
1949	Tripoli	Malaya	England (A) (V)
1950	Tripoli England (V)	Malaya England (W)	England (V) (W) Tripoli
1951	England (V) Cyprus	England (W)	Tripoli Canal Zone of Egypt
1952	Cyprus Canal Zone of Egypt	England (W) Germany (Krefeld)	Canal Zone of Egypt
1953	Canal Zone of Egypt England (V)	Germany (Krefeld)	Canal Zone of Egypt
1954	England (V)	Germany (Krefeld)	England (W)
1955	England (V) (Ch) Germany (Krefeld)	Germany (Krefeld) England (Ch)	England (W) (P) (Ch)
1956	Germany (Krefeld)	England (Ch) (P)	England (P) (Ch) (S)
1957	Germany (Krefeld)	England (P) (W)	England (S) Germany (Hubbelrath)
1958	Germany (Hubbelrath) England (Ch)	England (W)	Germany (Hubbelrath)

	<i>First Battalion</i>	<i>Second Battalion</i>	<i>Third Battalion</i>
1959	England (Ch) (L)	England (W) (L) Kenya	England (W)
1960	England (L) (V)	Kenya	
1961	England (V)	Kenya (two Coys Bahrain and Zanzibar)	
1962	England (V) British Guiana	Kenya (two Coys Zanzibar) England (W) (Ch) England (Ch)	
1963	British Guiana England (V)		
1964	England (Ch) Germany (Iserlohn)	England (Ch) (W) Aden	
1965	Germany (Iserlohn) Aden	Aden England (P)	
1966	Aden Germany (Iserlohn)	England (P) (Ch)	
1967	Germany (Iserlohn) England (Ch) (one Coy British Honduras)	England (Ch)	
1968	(one Coy British Honduras) England (Ch) (T)	England (Ch)	
1969	England (T)	Germany (Munster)	
1970	England (T) (Ch) Ulster	Germany (Munster) Ulster Germany (Munster)	

APPENDIX VI

ORDERS OF BATTLE OF BATTALIONS

THIS Appendix gives details of Officers and Warrant Officers serving in Battalions at certain times. As far as possible, times when Battalions have been serving overseas have been included, but, unfortunately, it has not been possible to trace all the Orders of Battalion concerned.

Third Battalion Order of Battle

24 October 1945

First Reinforcement

Commanding Officer	Lt.-Col. R. E. J. C. Coates, D.S.O.
2nd in Command	Major G. D. Chetwode, M.B.E.
Adjutant	Capt. J. T. Paget
Intelligence Officer	Lieut. I. O. Wrightson
RSM	RSM H. Joel, M.M.
Drill Sgt.	H. Harrison
Drill Sgt.	C. Smy, D.C.M.
ORQMS	F. Naylor

Capt. A. B. Pemberton
Lieut. D. R. G. Noel (Education Officer)
Lieut. A. P. W. MacLellan (Sniper Officer)
Lieut. J. Harrison (Spare Mortar Officer)
Lieut. J. R. C. Riley (Weapon Training Officer)
Lieut. H. G. O. Wyndham (Officer i/c Drums)
Lieut. K. G. F. Kendall (Spare Signals Officer)

Headquarter Company

Company Commander	Capt. R. J. Southey
MT Officer	Capt. G. T. Pearson
Signals Officer	Lieut. R. S. Lancaster
Pioneer Officer	Lieut. P. R. Spurgin
Quartermaster	Lieut. (QM) L. Rowlands, M.B.E.
RQMS	F. Tortoiseshell
CSM	A. Tomlinson

Support Company

Company Commander	Major M. R. Hollings, M.C.
Carrier Platoon	{ Lieut. L. R. Smith
Anti-tank Platoon	{ Lieut. R. G. R. Marsden
Mortar Platoon	{ Capt. R. C. Carr-Gomm
CSM	Lieut. P. A. Rhodes
	Capt. D. Bossom
	C. Turner, M.M.

No. 1 Company

Company Commander	Major C. W. Lambton
2nd in Command	Capt. R. Crouch
Platoon Commander	Lieut. T. A. Matheson
Platoon Commander	Lieut. P. T. G. Carlyon
Platoon Commander	Lieut. C. H. D'Ambrumenil
CSM	F. Wilson

No. 2 Company

Capt. W. Birbeck
Lieut. P. E. B. Hargreaves
Lieut. P. N. R. Stewart-Richardson
Lieut. P. D. F. Kelly
2nd Lieut. R. M. Cunningham
A. Seatherton

No. 3 Company

Major M. W. Stilwell, M.C.
Capt. P. F. J. F. Towers-Clark
Lieut. P. J. Wadsworth
Lieut. J. M. Gale
2nd Lieut. P. J. D. Nesbitt-Hawes
W. Smith

No. 4 Company

Major H. R. B. Callender, M.C.
Capt. E. R. Cresswell, M.C.
Lieut. A. W. N. Lake
Lieut. D. G. Marsh
Lieut. T. D. O. Codner
G. Blyth

Strength: 42 Officers
966 Other Ranks

Attached: Medical Officer—Capt. J. R. Kyles, R.A.M.C.

Third Battalion

Order of Battle

16 March 1947

Commanding Officer

2nd in Command

Adjutant

Intelligence Officer

Education Officer

RSM

Drill Sgt.

Drill Sgt.

ORQMS

Lt.-Col. W. L. Steele

Major J. H. Bowman

Capt. J. T. Paget

Lieut. C. H. D'Ambrumenil

Lieut. J. A. Morley

C. Smy, D.C.M.

A. Seatherton

A. Curling

E. Henderson

Headquarter Company

Company Commander

MT Officer

A/MT Officer

Signals Officer

Pioneer Officer

Quartermaster

RQMS

CSM

Major R. J. V. Crichton, M.C.

Capt. W. Birkbeck

Lieut. C. G. Harris

Lieut. E. R. M. Pratt

Lieut. E. J. B. Rudd

Capt. (QM) E. A. May

F. Tortoiseshell

F. Wilson

Support Company

Company Commander

Carrier Platoon

Anti-tank Platoon

Mortar Platoon

Weapon Training Officer

CSM

Major M. W. Stilwell, M.C.

Lieut. D. H. Watts

Lieut. P. A. Rhodes

{ Lieut. J. Harrison

{ Lieut. D. G. Marsh

Capt. P. J. Wadsworth

C. Turner, M.M.

No. 1 Company

Company Commander

2nd in Command

Platoon Commander

Platoon Commander

Platoon Commander

CSM

Capt. A. B. Pemberton

Capt. T. A. Matheson

Lieut. P. R. Spurgin

Lieut. G. R. Edwards

Lieut. D. R. Strutt

E. Taylor

No. 2 Company

Capt. R. C. Carr-Gomm

Capt. L. R. Smith

Lieut. H. G. O. Wyndham

Lieut. P. D. F. Kelly

Lieut. T. G. O. Mosley

R. Adamson

No. 3 Company

Major P. F. J. F. Towers-Clark

Capt. J. R. C. Riley

Lieut. J. M. Gale

Lieut. P. N. R. Stewart-Richardson

Lieut. T. D. O. Codner

Lieut. Sir M. A. Norman, Bt.

C. Glisson

No. 4 Company

Major D. J. Walde-Aldam

Lieut. J. H. I. Whitaker

Lieut. A. Cooke

N. Duckworth, M.M.

Strength: 36 Officers

760 Other Ranks

Attached: Medical Officer—Capt. H. R. C. MacLean, R.A.M.C.

Chaplain—Capt. P. Malins, R.A.ch.D.

Second Battalion Order of Battle

Officers and Warrant Officers who served in Malaya in 1949

Lt.-Col. R. F. S. Gooch, D.S.O., M.C.	Capt. D. Bennett	2nd Lieut. G. R. P. Hawkins
Lt.-Col. R. G. V. Fitz-George-Balfour, C.B.E., M.C.	Capt. J. B. B. Pollard	2nd Lieut. W. J. M. Greener
	Capt. (QM) J. Sawdon, M.B.E.	2nd Lieut. H. P. H. Bower
Major R. C. Robin		2nd Lieut. Sir J. V. Wills, Bt.
Major M. A. Gibbs	2nd Lieut. H. L. W. Barrington	2nd Lieut. B. P. Dillon
Major J. A. Pelly	2nd Lieut. J. A. H. Luard	2nd Lieut. J. A. McGougan
Major R. Beck, M.C.	2nd Lieut. M. A. P. Mitchell	2nd Lieut. B. B. Whineray
Major E. H. B. Imbert-Terry, M.C.	2nd Lieut. C. G. C. Spencer	2nd Lieut. C. E. A. Hambro
Major D. F. D. Noel	2nd Lieut. F. J. Johnston	
Major J. W. B. Cole	2nd Lieut. O. M. R. Greenwood	RSM A. Ramsden, M.B.E., M.C.
Major Sir R. H. Anstruther, Bt., M.C.	2nd Lieut. D. R. W. Lawrence	ORQMS F. Betts
Major The Hon. A. P. Harbord-Hamond, M.C.	2nd Lieut. M. I. B. Straker	Drill Sgt. F. Wilson
	2nd Lieut. R. K. F. C. Treherne-Thomas	Drill Sgt. A. Tomlinson
Capt. P. W. Loyd	2nd Lieut. Viscount Tamworth	RQMS F. Aylen
Capt. R. P. Chaworth Musters	2nd Lieut. E. F. Studd	CSM D. Hooper
Capt. A. B. Pemberton	2nd Lieut. A. R. Pope	CSM C. Spooner
Capt. J. H. T. Sutton	2nd Lieut. P. M. A. Ansdell	CSM A. Goodhall
Capt. The Hon. E. H. K. Digby	2nd Lieut. J. A. R. Blacking	CSM D. H. J. Glisson
Capt. J. R. C. Riley	2nd Lieut. P. S. C. Bunning	CSM T. Rockley
Capt. W. Warde-Aldam	2nd Lieut. H. G. Currie	CSM W. Kirke
Capt. G. C. Middleton	2nd Lieut. J. D. F. M. Thornton	CSM D. Taylor
Capt. P. N. R. Stewart-Richardson	2nd Lieut. C. W. Batt	CSM A. Panton
Capt. J. F. H. Dagger	2nd Lieut. S. J. Howard	CSM T. Birkett

Attached: Capt. M. F. H. Coigley, R.A.M.C.
 Capt. Rev. B. W. Coleman, R.A.Ch.D.
 Lieut. N. E. McLeod, New Zealand Regiment

Third Battalion

Order of Battle

23 November 1950

Commanding Officer Lt.-Col. I. W. Gore-Langton, M.B.E.
 2nd in Command Major D. A. Kennard, M.C.
 Adjutant Major A. K. Barlow, M.C.
 Intelligence Officer Lieut. P. J. Hills
 RSM C. Smy, D.C.M.
 Drill Sgt. R. Tyacke
 Drill Sgt. N. Duckworth, M.M.
 ORQMS E. Henderson

Headquarter Company

Company Commander Major D. R. G. Noel
 Signals Officer Capt. G. R. Edwards
 Weapon Training Officer Lieut. W. M. E. Hicks
 Pioneer Officer 2nd Lieut. C. W. B. Jacot de Boinod
 Quartermaster Major (QM) E. A. May
 RQMS F. Tortoiseshell
 CSM V. Dodds

Support Company

Company Commander Major C. W. Lambton
 MT Officer Capt. A. P. W. MacLellan
 Mortar Officer Capt. C. L. St H. Pelham-Burn
 Carrier Officer Lieut. T. H. O. Stanley
 CSM M. Christer, M.M.

No. 1 Company

Company Commander Major I. L. Jardine, M.C.
 2nd in Command Capt. T. A. Matheson
 Platoon Commander Lieut. The Lord Wraxall
 Platoon Commander 2nd Lieut. J. A. Bailey
 Platoon Commander 2nd Lieut. W. J. Gibbs
 CSM S. James

No. 3 Company

Major L. Dawnay, M.B.E.
 Capt. T. D. O. Codner
 2nd Lieut. R. N. B. Gubbins
 2nd Lieut. D. W. Nickson
 2nd Lieut. J. D. Alliot
 2nd Lieut. P. H. W. Studholme
 W. Davis

No. 4 Company

Mjor J. L. Darell, M.C.
 Capt. The Hon. D. R. Strutt
 2nd Lieut. E. J. A. Vaughan
 2nd Lieut. J. H. B. Hartley
 2nd Lieut. J. E. Impey
 C. Riddick

First Battalion Order of Battle 11 December 1950

Commanding Officer Lt.-Col. B. E. Luard, M.C.
 2nd in Command Major C. P. M. Worrall
 Adjutant Capt. J. H. T. Sutton
 Intelligence Officer 2nd Lieut. C. E. I. Wynne-Finch
 RSM R. W. Smith, D.C.M.
 Drill Sgt. L. Trimming
 ORCS L. Windsor

Headquarter Company

Company Commander Capt. The Hon. R. G. E. Yerburch
 MT Officer Lieut. R. R. Cooper
 Quartermaster Major (QM) S. B. R. Cooper, M.B.E.
 RQMS A. Hough, M.M.
 CSM G. Morgan

Support Company

Company Commander Major J. W. Procter
 Carrier Platoon Lieut. M. G. H. Parkes
 Anti-tank Platoon Lieut. The Hon. S. W. F. Crossley
 Mortar Platoon Capt. C. S. Wallis-King
 A/CSM B. Goddard

No. 1 Company

Company Commander Major R. C. Carr-Gomm
 2nd in Command Capt. F. J. Matheson
 Platoon Commander 2nd Lieut. F. W. R. Fisher
 Platoon Commander 2nd Lieut. F. J. Pearce
 Platoon Commander F. Farnhill, D.C.M.
 CSM

No. 2 Company

Capt. The Earl of Leven and Melville
 Lieut. P. M. E. D. McNair-Wilson
 2nd Lieut. Lord E. Fitzroy
 2nd Lieut. C. C. Baillieu
 2nd Lieut. I. B. M. Johnston
 C. Grimmett

No. 3 Company

Major S. F. B. Codrington
 Capt. E. I. Windsor Clive
 Lieut. H. F. Gibbs
 2nd Lieut. R. M. O. Stanley
 N. Reid

First Battalion Order of Battle 20 February 1952

Commanding Officer Lt.-Col. R. C. Robin
 2nd in Command Major R. J. V. Crichton, M.C.
 Adjutant Capt. J. H. T. Sutton
 Intelligence Officer Capt. A. R. S. Tower
 RSM J. Cowley, D.C.M.
 Drill Sgt. F. Pickford
 Drill Sgt. L. Trimming
 ORQMS L. Windsor

Headquarter Company

Company Commander
 MT Officer
 Signals Officer
 Quartermaster
 A/Quartermaster
 RQMS
 CSM

Major R. C. Carr-Gomm
 Lieut. F. W. R. Fisher
 Capt. D. Bennett
 Lt.-Col. (QM) S. B. R. Cooper, M.B.E.
 Lieut. E. A. T. Bonnor-Maurice
 F. Farnhill, D.C.M.
 J. Colledge

Support Company

Company Commander
 MG Platoon
 Anti-tank Platoon
 Mortar Platoon
 CSM

Major P. W. Loyd
 Capt. M. G. H. Parkes
 Lieut. The Hon. S. W. F. Crossley
 2nd Lieut. A. Bedford-Russell
 G. Blythe

No. 1 Company

Company Commander
 2nd in Command
 Platoon Commander
 Platoon Commander
 Platoon Commander
 CSM

Capt. E. I. Windsor Clive
 2nd Lieut. R. H. T. Hingston
 2nd Lieut. W. F. E. Forbes
 2nd Lieut. P. F. Sutcliffe
 J. McCormack

No. 2 Company

Major D. F. D. Noel
 Capt. R. R. Cooper
 Lieut. I. B. M. Johnston
 2nd Lieut. W. G. Gibbs
 2nd Lieut. C. E. Weatherby
 G. Morgan

No. 3 Company

Capt. J. G. B. Chester, M.C.
 Lieut. H. F. Gibbs
 2nd Lieut. M. D. Petch
 2nd Lieut. C. S. Redfern
 N. Reid

Second Battalion Order of Battle 1 March 1961

Commanding Officer Lt.-Col. J. T. Paget
 Adjutant Capt. K. Teulon-Sellars
 Intelligence Officer Lieut. S. S. Forster
 RSM S. Blake
 Drill Sgt. C. Riddick
 ORQMS F. Smith

Headquarter Company

Company Commander Major W. Warde-Aldam
 MT Officer Capt. A. M. S. Broadhurst
 Signals Officer Lieut. G. Wolcough
 Quartermaster Capt. (QM) N. Duckworth, M.M.
 RQMS B. Buckley
 CSM R. Bond

Support Company

Company Commander Capt. M. W. F. Maxse
 MMG Platoon Capt. J. H. James
 Anti-tank Platoon Lieut. E. A. Pereira
 Mortar Platoon Lieut. The Hon. W. D. Coleridge
 CSM J. Larkin

No. 2 Company

Company Commander Major M. A. P. Mitchell
 Platoon Commander Lieut. D. F. Jarratt
 Platoon Commander 2nd Lieut. The Hon. M. C. W. J. Baird
 CSM J. Bowditch

No. 4 Company

Capt. The Hon. H. E. C. Willoughby
 Lieut. J. B. Blackett
 2nd Lieut. A. J. Feilden
 E. Morris

Attached Personnel: Paymaster—Major W. Pulzer, R.A.P.C.
 Chaplain—Capt. W. G. H. Willis, R.A.ch.D.

Second Battalion (Bahrain Detachment) Order of Battle 1 March 1961

Detachment Commander Major R. D. Dobson
 Adjutant Lieut. W. R. Avens
 Drill Sgt. J. Hildick

Headquarter Company

Company Commander Capt. J. B. McNeile
 MT Officer Lieut. R. G. D'Abo
 Quartermaster Capt. (QM) F. Wilson
 CSM L. Rossiter

No. 1 Company

Company Commander Major P. J. Hills
 2nd in Command Lieut. J. K. Officer
 Platoon Commander Lieut. The Hon. T. J. E. Tollemache
 Platoon Commander 2nd Lieut. The Hon. A. G. Hamilton
 CSM R. Howells, M.M.

No. 3 Company

Major C. W. B. Jacot de Boinod
 Capt. D. Powell
 Lieut. G. E. D. Tremlett
 2nd Lieut. E. J. Thornehill
 W. Rising

Attached Personnel: Medical Officer—Lieut. F. M. Cameron, R.A.M.C.

Second Battalion Order of Battle 1 October 1964

Commanding Officer Lt.-Col. Sir Ian L. Jardine, Bt., M.C.
 2nd in Command Major C. L. St H. Pelham-Burn
 Adjutant Capt. P. A. Fazil
 Intelligence Officer Lieut. M. P. Chetwynd-Talbot
 RSM N. Morse
 Drill Sgt. T. Forrest
 Drill Sgt. M. Nicholas
 ORQMS R. Barren

Headquarter Company

Company Commander Major J. A. H. Luard
 Signals Officer Capt. G. A. Philippi
 Quartermaster Capt. (QM) N. Duckworth, M.M.
 MT Officer Lieut. (QM) S. A. J. Blake
 RQMS J. Hildick
 CSM J. Collier

No. 1 Company

Company Commander
 2nd in Command
 Support Pl Commander
 Platoon Commander
 Platoon Commander
 Platoon Commander
 CSM

Major The Hon. H. E. C. Willoughby
 Capt. H. M. C. Havergal
 Lieut. P. W. D. St V. de Sausmarez
 2nd Lieut. C. E. Holdsworth-Hunt
 2nd Lieut. R. M. Smith
 2nd Lieut. C. J. N. Felton
 J. Haylett

No. 3 Company

Major P. R. Adair
 Capt. M. W. F. Maxse
 Capt. S. E. Barnett
 2nd Lieut. R. J. S. Wardle
 2nd Lieut. A. C. Sainthill
 F. Horsfall

No. 4 Company

Major A. P. F. Napier
 Capt. G. Wolcough
 Capt. S. S. Forster
 Lieut. N. G. Gold
 2nd Lieut. P. N. Bell
 2nd Lieut. R. J. Heywood
 E. Gulston, M.M.

Attached: Paymaster—Major W. Pulzer, R.A.P.C.
Medical Officer—Major P. J. Blackburn, R.A.M.C.

Second Battalion

Order of Battle

1 September 1965

Commanding Officer Lt.-Col. Sir Ian L. Jardine, Bt., M.C.
 2nd in Command Major E. I. Windsor Clive
 Adjutant Capt. G. A. Philippi
 Intelligence Officer Lieut. M. P. Chetwynd-Talbot
 RSM D. Willis
 Drill Sgt. W. Rising
 Drill Sgt. (acting) E. Clifton
 ORCS D. Cessford

Headquarter Company

Company Commander Major C. W. B. Jacot de Boinod
 Signals Officer Capt. G. Wolcough
 Quartermaster Capt. (QM) N. Duckworth, M.M.
 MT Officer Lieut. (QM) S. A. J. Blake
 RQMS (acting) T. Forrest
 CSM F. O'Brian

No. 1 Company

Company Commander
 2nd in Command
 Support Pl Commander
 Platoon Commander
 Platoon Commander
 Platoon Commander
 CSM

Major The Hon. H. E. C. Willoughby
 Capt. H. M. C. Havergal
 Lieut. P. W. D. St V. de Sausmarez
 2nd Lieut. R. M. Smith
 2nd Lieut. P. M. Hare
 2nd Lieut. C. J. N. Felton
 J. Haylett

No. 3 Company

Major P. R. Adair
 Capt. S. E. Barnett
 2nd Lieut. C. P. Foord-Kelcey
 CSM P. Smurthwaite, B.E.M.
 F. Horsfall

No. 4 Company

Major A. P. F. Napier
 Capt. J. H. James
 Capt. S. S. Forster
 2nd Lieut. R. J. Heywood
 2nd Lieut. R. E. R. Alderson
 E. Gulston, M.M.

Attached: Paymaster—Major W. Pulzer, R.A.P.C.
 Medical Officer—Major P. J. Blackburn, R.A.M.C.
 Education Officer—Capt. J. Hodge, R.A.E.C.

First Battalion

Order of Battle

1 December 1970

Commanding Officer Lt.-Col. W. M. E. Hicks, O.B.E.
 2nd in Command Major The Hon. H. E. C. Willoughby
 Adjutant Capt. A. C. Sainthill
 Intelligence Officer 2nd Lieut. S. B. Fraser
 RSM A. Pickles
 Drill Sgt. B. Smith
 Drill Sgt. L. Wilkinson
 ORCS K. Ponsford

Headquarter Company

Company Commander Major M. T. N. H. Wills
 Signals Officer Capt. I. D. Zvegintzov
 Quartermaster Capt. (QM) E. J. R. Rose
 MT Office Capt. (QM) P. J. Clifford
 RQMS T. Storey
 CSM D. White

Support Company

Company Commander Major J. R. Macfarlane
 Mortar Platoon Commander Lieut. The Hon. T. H. J. Clifford
 Vigilant Platoon Commander Lieut. O. R. St J. Breakwell
 Recce Platoon Commander Lieut. C. R. W. Bradford
 CSM E. Rakestrow

No. 1 Company

Company Commander Major R. N. F. Sweeting
 2nd in Command Capt. D. N. Thornehill
 Platoon Commander 2nd Lieut. J. O. Clarke
 Platoon Commander 2nd Lieut. E. J. Hawke
 Platoon Commander 2nd Lieut. J. H. F. Willoughby
 CSM A. Smith

No. 2 Company

Capt. J. H. James
 Capt. J. R. Innes
 2nd Lieut. C. H. J. Weld
 2nd Lieut. A. K. Jacques
 2nd Lieut. N. E. McCorquodale
 S. Ganderton

No. 3 Company

Major J. E. Cadge
 Capt. P. L. Bell
 2nd Lieut. T. J. G. Donlea
 2nd Lieut. J. M. Turner-Bridger
 P. Goddard, M.M.

Attached: Paymaster—Major D. Armitage, R.A.P.C.
 Medical Officer—Major R. Coombs, R.A.M.C.
 Chaplain—Capt. D. Chesney, R.A.Ch.D.

Second Battalion

Order of Battle

1 December 1970

Commanding Officer
 2nd in Command
 2nd in Command (Designate)
 Adjutant
 Assistant Adjutant
 Intelligence Officer
 RSM
 Drill Sgt.
 Drill Sgt.
 ORS

Lt.-Col. C. S. Wallis-King
 Major D. Powell
 Major M. G. Willasey-Wilsey
 Capt. R. J. Heywood
 Capt. R. E. R. Alderson
 2nd Lieut. C. R. L. Lomer
 N. Welch, M.B.E.
 A. Dumon
 J. Haylett
 J. Sykes

Headquarter Company

Company Commander
 OC Command Company
 Quartermaster
 MT Officer
 TQMS
 RQMS
 CSM
 CSMIM

Major A. J. M. Drake
 Capt. C. J. N. Felton
 Capt. (QM) D. H. Willis
 Lieut. (QM) K. Badham
 G. Longstaff
 C. Petherick
 A. Dennison
 W. Fisher

No. 2 (Support) Company

Company Commander
 Mor Platoon Commander
 Anti-tank Platoon Commander
 Recce Platoon Commander
 Asst. Pioneer Platoon Commander
 CSM

Major M. P. Chetwynd-Talbot
 Lieut. E. A. Windsor Clive
 Lieut. A. R. Mason
 Lieut. The Hon. M. G. J. Willoughby
 CSM R. Leckenby
 K. Hall

No. 1 Company

Company Commander
 2nd in Command
 Platoon Commander
 Platoon Commander
 Platoon Commander
 CSM

Major W. E. Rous
 Lieut. B. M. de L. Cazenove
 Lieut. T. D. Johnston
 2nd Lieut. B. M. Kendall
 2nd Lieut. R. P. Taylor
 2nd Lieut. The Hon. J. W. L. Baillieu
 E. Bamforth

No. 3 Company

Major W. R. Avens
 Capt. B. L. McDonald (Canadian Gds)
 Capt. G. C. Forestier-Walker
 2nd Lieut. M. J. L. Dickson
 2nd Lieut. J. J. Meade
 P. Tyas

No. 4 Company

Major M. W. F. Maxse
 Lieut. R. de L. Cazenove
 2nd Lieut. Lord Ramsay
 2nd Lieut. I. H. McNeill
 2nd Lieut. R. A. H. Greenly
 C. Louch

Attached: Paymaster—Major S. C. Hamilton, R.A.P.C.
 Medical Officer—Capt. C. M. Dring, R.A.M.C.
 Signals Officer—Lieut. M. J. Backhurst, R. Sigs
 OC LAD—Capt. L. W. R. Short, R.E.M.E.

APPENDIX VII

REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS

THERE are in the Regiment a number of Associations and Clubs: their objects vary as do their qualifications for membership: some of the battalion Officers' Dining Clubs, particularly those formed after the First World War, are in danger of extinction. This Appendix is, therefore, designed to record briefly the history, objects and qualifications for membership of each association and club: only Regimental associations and clubs are included, and no reference is made to Household Division Clubs.

A. THE COLDSTREAMERS' ASSOCIATION

The Old Coldstreamers' Association was founded in 1913 by Brigadier-General C. S. O. Monck who was at that time Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel. The first five branches were formed in that year, at London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Newcastle and in the West Country (now the Plymouth Branch): one more branch was formed before the First World War, at Hull in 1914. Sixteen branches were formed between the two wars, and since the Second World War a further twelve branches have come into existence—a total of thirty-four in all.

The name of the Association was altered in 1954 to 'The Coldstreamers' Association' in recognition of the fact that present as well as past members of the Regiment belong to the Association.

Since 1951, the Colonel of the Regiment has been Patron of the Association: at present there are two Patrons, the Colonel of the Regiment and his predecessor. The Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel is the President.

The objects of the Association are:

1. To maintain an organization whereby the principle of 'once a Coldstreamer always a Coldstreamer' can be sustained.
2. To bring to the notice of Regimental Headquarters any case deserving of assistance from Regimental Funds which are at the disposal of the Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel.
3. To assist Members who are leaving, or who have left, the Regiment to obtain employment.
4. By collective effort on the part of branches and by individual effort on the part of Members, to obtain recruits for the Regiment.
5. To organize meetings of Members of each branch, including its Annual Dinner, Memorial Parade and Social Events.

All Officers who are serving or who have served in the Regiment qualify for membership, as do all serving adult and junior other ranks who have more than three months' service in the Regiment: other ranks who have left the colours with more than three months' service qualify, provided that they are recommended by the branch that they wish to join and that

their character on leaving the Colours was not less than 'Good'. Branches may, with the approval of Regimental Headquarters, grant honorary or associate membership to ex-soldiers of other Regiments or anyone who takes an interest in the branch.

B. THE COLDSTREAM SERGEANTS' (PAST AND PRESENT) ASSOCIATION

The first suggestion that an Association of past and present members of the Sergeants Mess should be formed came towards the end of 1926 from a group of ex-members whose spokesman was Captain A. B. Pratt, M.C., a former Drill Sergeant who in 1915 was commissioned and transferred to the Worcestershire Regiment. The Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel set up a Committee of past and present members under the chairmanship of Lieutenant (QM) W. J. Cook, M.B.E., M.C., of the First Battalion, which found that there was general support for the proposal and which made recommendations for the rules.

The Association finally came into being in 1927: the first President was Major A. Best, O.B.E., D.C.M., who had been Sergeant-Major (the equivalent of RSM today) of the First Battalion when it went to South Africa in 1899 and who was commissioned and transferred to the Lancashire Fusiliers in 1914: the first Secretary was the Superintending Clerk, H. P. Martin, later Major (QM) H. P. Martin, M.B.E., and President of the Association in 1949.

The objects of the Association are:

1. To establish a centre by which the past and present Warrant Officers, Colour-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants may keep in touch with each other.
2. To arrange for the Members to dine together once in each year and other Meetings as may be hereafter arranged.
3. To assist wherever possible the Coldstreamers' Association and to foster its objects, particularly in helping Coldstreamers to obtain employment in civil life.

Membership is restricted to:

1. Quartermasters, Warrant Officers, Colour-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants of the Coldstream Guards serving with the Colours. On leaving the Regiment they may continue to be members without election.
2. Ex-Coldstreamers who have left the Regiment with the ranks mentioned above.

Honorary membership, which is subject to election by the Committee of the Association, is restricted to:

1. Past and Present Directors of Music of the Regiment.
2. Ex-Coldstreamers who have served at least three years in the Regiment who were not eligible for membership when serving with the Regiment but who subsequently have become members of a Sergeants Mess in the

Army or the Royal Air Force or the equivalent in the Royal Navy or Royal Marines.

3. Warrant Officers, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants of other Regiments or Corps who are or have been attached to a Battalion of the Regiment for a period of three years or more.

Past and present Officers, other than those who have been members of the Sergeants Mess, may not be members.

C. THE NULLI SECUNDUS CLUB

The Club was instituted on 4 March 1783 by the following Officers of the Regiment:

John Edward Freemantle
Thomas B. Bosville
Nathaniel Webb
Francis Knight
George Calvert

The rules agreed on were that the Club should dine together once a month until the King's Birthday (4 June), then adjourn until about the Queen's Birthday (January 1784) and from that date dine together monthly until the King's next birthday and so on.

Nowadays the Club meets for dinner once a year, generally on the Tuesday before the Derby. In recent years most of the dinners have been held at the Dorchester Hotel. Officers become eligible for election six years from the date that they were first commissioned with the proviso that they should have held a commission on the active list of the Regiment for at least one year; there are special provisions for those with war service or who retired through wounds or ill health. Quartermasters and Directors of Music are eligible for election as Honorary Members.

In 1950 to mark the 300th anniversary of the formation of the Regiment, His Majesty King George VI honoured the Club by dining with it at the Dorchester Hotel on 30 May. His Majesty was presented with a Coldstream sword on behalf of the Club by General Sir Charles Loyd, Colonel of the Regiment.

D. THE ROSES DINING CLUB

On Christmas Day 1918 the Second Battalion under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Brassey, M.C., was stationed at Cologne and that evening an excellent Officers' dinner party was arranged. It was such a success that the Officers of Numbers 1 and 4 Companies who shared a Mess decided to repeat the event on the following Saturday evening, inviting as many Officers as the size of the two-Company Mess would allow. This again was a great success and it soon became a custom for Company Messes to take their turn to celebrate Saturday nights.

When the Battalion returned home at the end of February 1919, it was decided to continue the dinners on the last Saturday of each month. How-

ever, as demobilization gathered speed, this proved to be too ambitious a programme and the dinners were restricted to one a year in December. After some years it became evident that the dinners would continue and a name for the club and rules had to be worked out. The name 'Roses' came, of course, from the Rose worn by other ranks on the shoulder straps of their service dress and it was decided that membership should be limited to Officers who served in the Second Battalion between the end of the Somme battles in 1916 and February 1919 when the Battalion left Cologne—decisions which had the blessing and approval of the Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel of the day, Colonel C. P. Heywood, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Except for the years of the Second World War the Club has met annually and in 1970 there were ten members present, including Colonel W. A. C. Wilkinson, D.S.O., M.C., G.M., who was commanding Number 1 Company of the Second Battalion at Cologne in 1918 and was therefore one of the originators of the club: he now organizes the dinners.

E. THE FOURTH BATTALION

There are in fact two Fourth Battalion dinners or Dining Clubs, one as a result of each World War. One year, early in the 1950s, the two clubs dined together but this was not a success and since then the clubs have dined separately.

1. The First World War Club has never had a specific name and is known as either the Fourth Battalion Officers Dinner or the Fourth Battalion Dining Club.

The Club was formed soon after the First World War, and all Officers, including the Medical Officer and Chaplain, who served with the Battalion, were eligible for membership.

One dinner was held each year, in May or June at the Guards Club. There have been no dinners since 1964.

2. The Second World War Club is known as the 'Fourth Battalion Dinner' and all Officers of the Regiment who served in the Battalion are eligible for membership.

In the years immediately following the war they dined annually: now they have decided to leave a longer gap between dinners and they meet about every third year—always at the Guards Club.

F. THE SAMPHIRE CLUB

Dr C. P. Blacker, M.C., G.M., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. served in the Second Battalion in the First World War as a Coldstream Officer, and, during the early years of the Second World War, served in the same battalion as Medical Officer—at a time when it was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel L. Bootle-Wilbraham, D.S.O., M.C. Being a member of the Roses Club, after the war he thought it would be a good idea to form a similar club for those who served in the Second Battalion during his time as Medical Officer, and so the Samphire Club was born.

Officially, membership is restricted to those Officers who served in the Second Battalion while it was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel L. Bootle-Wilbraham, D.S.O., M.C., but the membership rule is interpreted in a fairly elastic manner. Dinners are held annually.

After the Dunkirk evacuation the Battalion was stationed for a time on the Lincolnshire coast where on the brackish marshes grows an edible herb, not unlike asparagus, called 'Samphire' from which, of course, comes the name of the Club.

G. THE SOLLUM CLUB

The Sollum Club, which gets its name from the Egyptian village close to the Libyan frontier in the Western Desert, was formed by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Mowbray, D.S.O., in 1947. Membership was limited to a number of Officers chosen by him who served in the Third Battalion between the outbreak of war and the fall of Tobruk, which is roughly the period over which he commanded the Battalion.

The Club, which dines once a year at Boodles, on the Tuesday before the Eton and Harrow match, has no rules, but Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. C. Forbes, C.B.E., always presides.

H. THE OMBRELLINO CLUB

The Ombrellino Club gets its name from the Villa of that name in Florence which belonged to Mrs George Keppel and which she generously allowed the Officers of the Second and Third Battalions to use as a leave centre.

The Club was formed in 1947 by Major the Hon. D. C. Chichester and Captain E. Grey-Turner, the latter being the Second Battalion's Medical Officer: membership is restricted to Officers who served in the Second Battalion, in North Africa and Italy, 1942 to 1945, the qualifying dates being November 1942, when the Battalion sailed from England, and March 1945, when the Second and Third Battalions merged, and those with the longest service overseas returned to England with the Third Battalion. Membership includes Officers of 'S' Company Scots Guards, which for many months was part of the Battalion, the Medical Officer and the Chaplains.

The first dinner was held in 1947 and dinners have been held annually since then, nearly always at Bertorelli's Restaurant in Soho, but with Boodles, the Guards Club and the Mayfair Hotel as occasional alternatives. Each Member may take one guest, preferably someone who was connected with the Battalion or 1st Guards Brigade in North Africa or Italy.

In 1969 the Members decided that the Club should be dissolved from a position of strength, and that the final dinner should be held in 1972 on Monday, 10 July, the 25th anniversary of the first dinner.

I. TENT XII CLUB

The Tent XII Club was formed towards the end of 1959 by a group of Officers of the Second Battalion, mostly from Numbers 1, 2 and Support

Companies, when they were stationed at Gilgil, in Kenya. The Club gets its name from the number of the tent belonging to two of the original Members, and in which the early meetings were held.

It started operating as a Dining Club in 1962 when the Battalion returned to England: the Members meet once or twice a year, either at Boodles or at the Dorchester, and a few guests are asked who have either Coldstream or Kenya connections.

In 1962 the Director of Music of the Irish Guards, the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Jaeger, O.B.E., was asked to compose a march for the Club, and this he did: the march was called 'Tent XII' and is played quite often on Guard Mounting: it has even been played once on the Birthday Parade: Lieutenant-Colonel Jaeger was made a supernumerary member of the Club with the title of 'Honorary Minstrel'.

APPENDIX VIII

PRIVILEGE IN CONNECTION WITH THE CITY OF LONDON

ON 18 March 1952, the Regiment was granted the privilege whenever it proceeds within or through the City of London, of marching with its drums beating, its Colours flying and its bayonets fixed.

This privilege cannot be exercised except upon the due notice given to the Lord Mayor. The history of the granting of this privilege is as follows:

The Colonel of the Regiment wrote to the Lord Mayor of London on 3 September 1951.

‘My Lord,

I have the honour to request that you will allow my Regiment to possess the privilege of marching through the City of London, whenever we are permitted by your Lordship to enter within the gates thereof, with our drums beating, our Colours flying and our bayonets fixed.

‘Having set out from Coldstream in December 1659, under our first Colonel, George Monck, the Regiment took a leading part in the restoration of the King to his throne, and is the oldest corps in the British Army to enter the King’s service after the Restoration. We took up our arms and became servants of His Majesty on Tower Hill on 14th February 1661. We displayed our ensigns, beat our drums and discharged our musquets, after which, history records, we marched past the Lord Mayor, after proper notice, bearing our arms. The City of London also paid off our arrears of pay which were incurred in the service of Parliament.

‘The Lord High Admiral’s Regiment which was raised by beat of drums within the City, largely from men of the Trained Bands in 1664, was absorbed into the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards in 1689.

‘Whilst originally raised in the border country for service with the Parliamentary Forces, our Fealty to the Crown commenced within the City walls. So, thus, 300 years later, we ask to be afforded this greatly honoured privilege. I trust that you will graciously be pleased to afford us that which we desire.

I am, my Lord Mayor,

Your Lordship’s

Most Obedient Servant,

H. C. Loyd, General,

Colonel, Coldstream Guards.’

In due course the Lord Mayor addressed the following letter to Sir Charles Loyd:

‘The Mansion House,
London, E.C.4.
18th March 1952.

‘Dear General Loyd,

Your letter of the 3rd September last was considered by the Privileges Committee of Aldermen at their meeting on Tuesday last, the 11th instant at which I attended.

‘After careful consideration it was decided to accede to your application and in these circumstances I have much pleasure in advising you that Her Majesty’s Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards has my authority, whenever it proceeds through the City of London to march with its drums beating, its Colours flying and its bayonets fixed. It must, however, be understood, that this privilege cannot be exercised except upon due notice to the Lord Mayor.

Yours sincerely,
Leslie Boyce,
Lord Mayor.’

Meanwhile Sir Leslie Bowker, the City Remembrancer, had written from Guildhall giving a few more details concerning the reasons why the City had seen fit to grant these jealously guarded privileges to the Coldstream. He said it was essential in applications of this kind to prove that the Regiment had been granted a Royal Warrant to raise recruits by beat of drum, and, after presenting the Warrant to the Lord Mayor, did so raise recruits within the City of London. To find this proof had necessitated an exhaustive search of the City records, which had revealed some interesting entries in the Waiting Book kept in the City archives. Seven of these entries he then quoted in their original spelling for the information of the Colonel of the Regiment.

The oldest one is dated 24 February 1664–5. This is an order signed by General George Monck, now Duke of Albemarle, and addressed to the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding his Regiment, one Ethelbert Morgan, wherein he says: ‘Whereas His Majesty hath given order for the waiting of 500 men to be added to my Regiment of His Majesty’s Foot Guards, and to be employed for sea Service. These are to authorise and require you to beat up Drums in London and other parts thereabouts for the raising of the said men.’ The next entry is dated 26 May 1673, and is signed by King Charles II. It reads: ‘His Majesty’s Warrant for the raising of 199 volunteers by beat of drum for the recruiting with 20 in each of the five companies of the Coldstream Regiment.’ This is addressed to the second Colonel of the Coldstream as follows: ‘To our trusty and right well beloved cousin and counsellor. Wm. Earl of Craven and such commission officers as he shall appoint of the Coldstream Regiment of our Foot Guard under his command.’

The next four entries are all dated between 17 and 19 January 1677–8, and read as follows:

‘His Majesty’s Warrant presented unto his Lordship (i.e. the Lord Mayor of London) from Captain James Eastland to beat the drums to raise one hundred men to go in my Lord Craven’s Regiment.’

‘His Majesty’s Warrant presented unto his Lordship From Captain Sinclair—100 foot soldiers under the Earl of Craven’s Regiment.’

‘His Majesty’s Warrant presented unto his Lordship from Counsellor Wm. Earl of Craven to beat drums to raise 100 volunteers to service as soldiers in the Coldstreame Regiment for Foot Guards.’

‘His Majesty’s Warrant presented unto his Lordship from Captain Okeover—100 volunteers under the Earl of Craven to be returned to the Coldstreame Regiment.’

Finally we came to this entry dated 4 February 1677–8:

‘This day presented to his Lordship his Majesty’s Warrant bearing date the 12th January 1677–78 directed to Wm. Earl of Craven, Colonel of the Coldstreame Regiment for raising of 1 hundred volunteers for the recruit of the said Regiment.’

Thus after a lapse of 300 years the Coldstream joined that select band of those permitted to exercise certain privileges within the City of London.

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